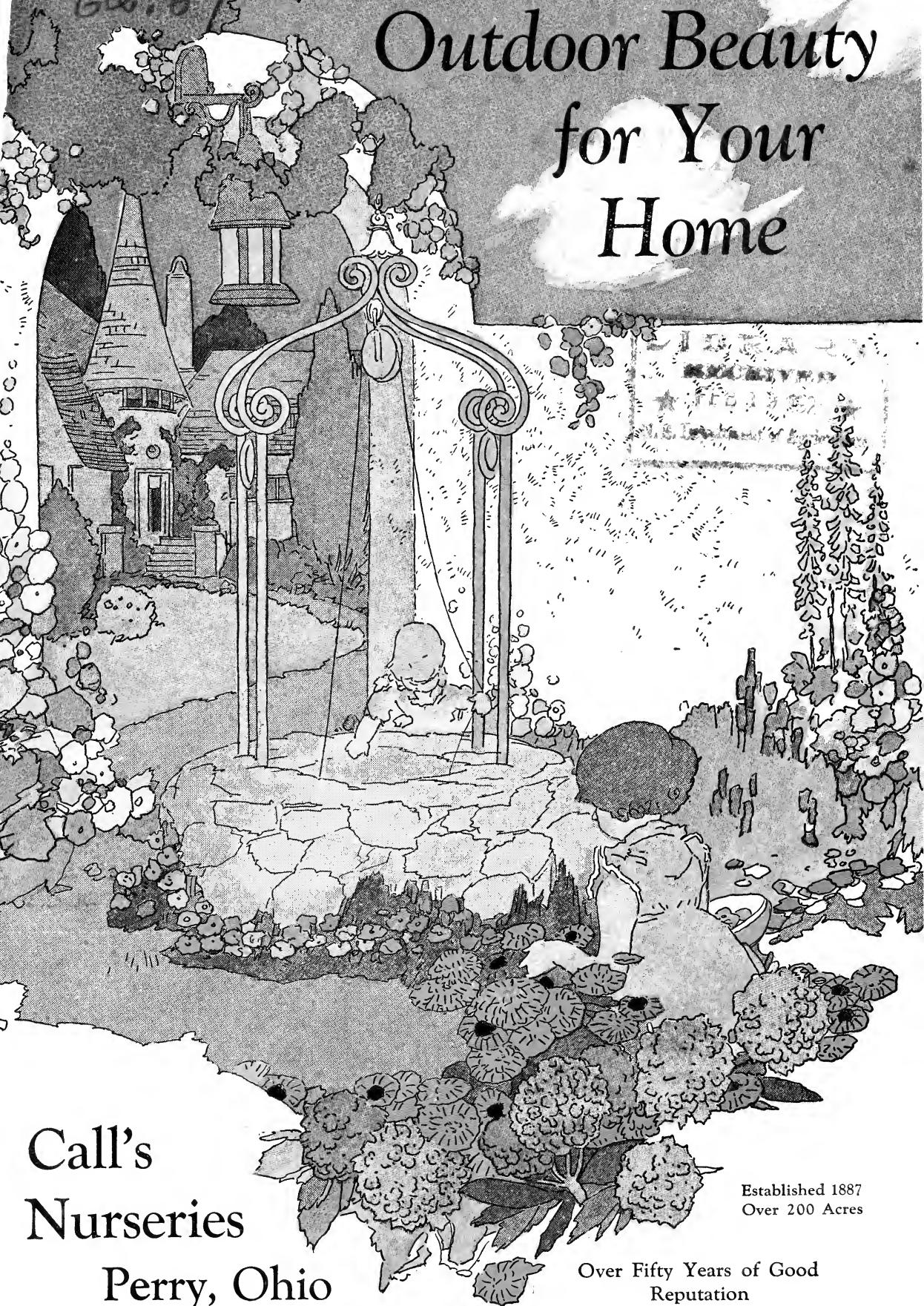


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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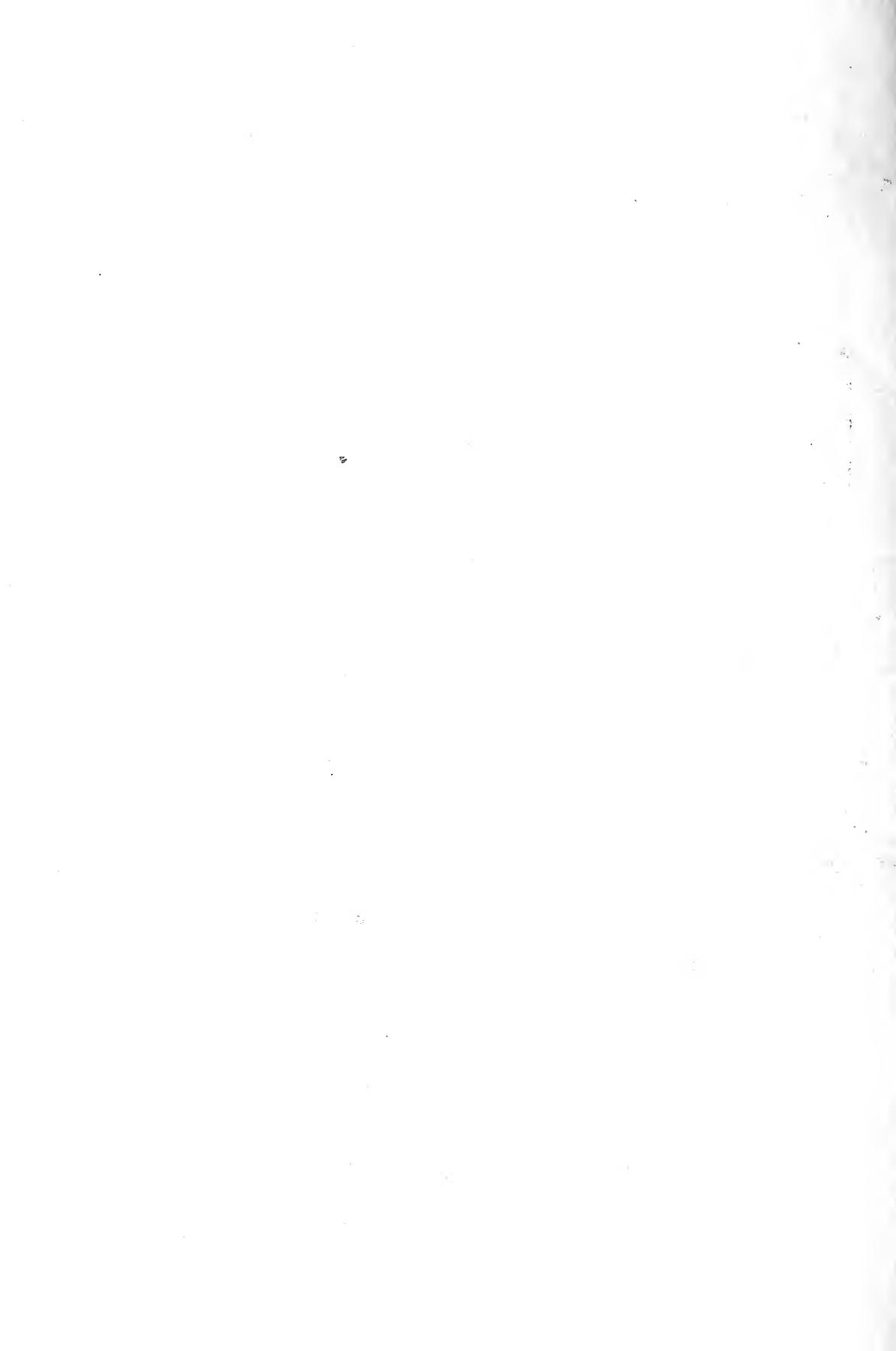
Outdoor Beauty for Your Home



Call's
Nurseries
Perry, Ohio

Established 1887
Over 200 Acres

Over Fifty Years of Good
Reputation





New homes, now-a-days, generally get attractive plantings. Folks realize they are as essential to appearance as draperies and curtains indoors. Yet many older homes remain unattractive because of the lack of a simple inexpensive planting.

CALL'S NURSERIES Offer You Over a Half Century of Practical Experience

During these many years we have gathered much valuable information as regards the growing and propagation of both ornamentals and fruits. The knowledge we have gained in practical experience is yours for the asking and we shall always be glad to assist you with your planting problems in any way possible.

Our stock is well grown, it is carefully dug and packed, and we take every possible care to have all varieties shipped true-to-name, as we realize the importance of this to the planter.

We invite you all to visit our nurseries at Perry and to personally inspect the great variety of interesting plants grown by us. It is our purpose to deal honestly and fairly with our customers, and we are

filling orders for many with whom we have done business for the past twenty-five years. We do not grow inferior stock.

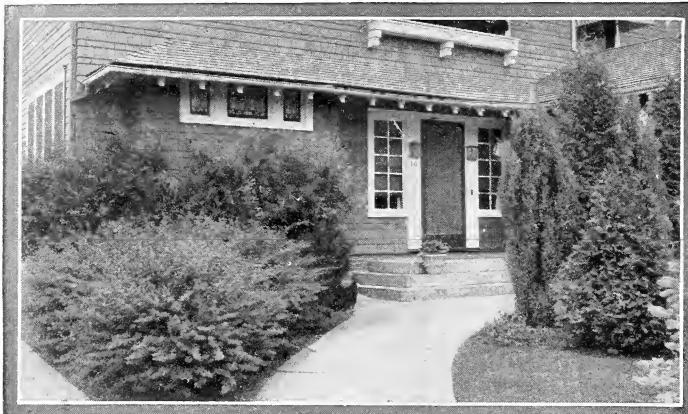
Our trees are all hardy and well matured. They stand transplanting much better than those which have been grown on hot, damp bottom lands, which are sometimes offered by some nurserymen. It has always been our aim to personally supervise the raising of every tree and shrub that we send out.

CONSULT US

We like to render every service we can in connection with our nursery business. If you want us to suggest varieties for your orchard or lawn planting, best suited to your locality, we will gladly do so. We will make plans for your planting if necessary. On small layouts there will be no charge. We will appreciate your inquiries on landscape problems.

We are exceedingly careful in obtaining our buds and scions, for in this one thing alone are we sure in getting trees true-to-name. When you buy trees from us you may be sure of the very best quality with good roots and not only true-to-name, but also the highest standard of that name.

How to Plan Pleasing Plantings—Told Briefly



This doorstep and curving walk have a great deal of charm, offering a most inviting prospect as one approaches the house. Such an entrance seems to really invite you to enter and be welcome.

Avoid Straight Lines

Generally speaking, straight lines, both in plantings and in drives or walks, should be avoided, but do not make meaningless curves. The contour of the ground, a tree, a clump of shrubs, or all three will provide a legitimate excuse for a curve in a road or path. In the curves of walks or drives, a tree or clump of shrubs will give the effect of the walk having been built around it.

Shrub Borders to Frame the Grounds

Boundaries are defined either by the use of hedges or borders of shrubbery. The informal shrubbery border is rapidly gaining in favor at the expense of the more formal hedge for this purpose. A selection can be made from the great variety of shrubs available, which will provide blossoms of various colors from early Spring until late Fall. In planting shrubs, group several of a kind together, using large sorts where an unpleasant view is to be screened and flanking them with smaller kinds. If you are fortunate enough to have an especially attractive distant view, such as a bit of open lawn, an engaging street vista, or perhaps a glimpse of a lake or river, this view should be preserved. Use trees or shrubs to enframe the view, enhancing its attractiveness, and rather have too few than too many in order to preserve the view and make the most of it. In laying out the border planting, avoid straight lines, making the outline next the lawn of graceful curves, with an occasional choice shrub projecting outward toward the lawn. Clumps of evergreens here and there in the shrubbery give variety and contrast, and in the Winter add a desirable color note.

The Use of Vines

The planting of climbing vines to partially cover brick or stone walls will, as the years go by, give an air of permanence and hominess, and relieves the boldness of the house walls.

Perennial Flowers

There are a great variety of perennial flowering plants which are very useful to plant in front of shrubbery. Some of them grow quite tall and should be used behind the lower sorts. The best plan is to use them in the front of the shrubbery border, preferably in masses of several plants of one kind. In arranging a border of perennials it is well to keep in mind their blooming periods and the colors of the flowers which appear at the same time.

Plan Before You Plant

We would all like to beautify our homes and make them more attractive. Our efforts to plant around our grounds are sometimes disappointing to us because we plant without a plan. Regardless of the size of the grounds, certain simple rules should receive careful consideration before any work is attempted.

Small Lots Can Be as Effective as Large

An appearance of spaciousness is produced by a smooth, unbroken lawn. In the hands of a careful designer even the most modest place is very perceptibly enhanced by a continuous expanse of greenward. A little thought in the placing of the house on the lot will also help. On a narrow lot, the house should be placed as far as possible to one side, so as to afford as large an open space as possible for planting and lawn.

Pleasing Foundation Plantings

A house, however beautiful in itself, with a completely exposed foundation might be compared to the appearance of a man without a collar or tie. In planting shrubbery around the house allow for occasional glimpses of the foundation, using a variety of shrubs of different heights. Select and place these shrubs so that when they have reached maturity they will not obscure the views from the windows. The taller ones can be planted at the corners of the house, at either side of the door steps, the lower growing sorts under the windows, around the porches and in front of the taller shrubs. Groups of at least three or four of a sort in one place is desirable, for this gives the planting a more natural appearance.

Choosing Spots for Trees

Most people have difficulty in placing shade trees. Avoid planting trees directly in front of the house, for they will obstruct the view both of the house from the street and of the street from the house. Try to frame the house between the trees. Plant a tree wherever you think it will serve a purpose. Do not scatter the trees, but group them as they would grow naturally, and endeavor to keep the heaviest groupings toward the edge of the grounds so they will appear related to the shrub plantings. Shade trees are the most important items of the planting and the most difficult to alter if incorrectly placed. If evergreens are used, they should seldom be planted singly, but in groups of three or more. At corners, either of the house or the walks, an evergreen group is especially effective. Pines, spruces and similar types serve admirably in the capacity of screens and backgrounds on account of their rapid growth, symmetry and distinctive coloring. They also add great charm to the Winter landscape.



A handsome, natural looking planting at the side of the house. Trees along the lot line—shrubs beneath in pleasing curves—open lawn—shrubs for Summer bloom—evergreens for Winter color.

Trees and Plants Are Living Things

They Must Have Proper Planting and Intelligent Care

Care Upon Arrival

On arrival, the trees should at once be unpacked, and if the plants cannot be promptly planted, they should be "heeled-in." Dig a trench of sufficient width and depth to accommodate the roots without bending them. In this trench set the trees close together, cover the roots with soil, mounding it up along the line of the trench, so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is important where trees must remain heeled-in any length of time.

Digging the Hole

This should be dug at least one foot wider all around than the spread of the roots of the tree to be set, and in good soil should be from 15 to 24 inches in depth, unless for a very large specimen, when it should be proportionately deeper. In case the soil is not good, a much larger hole should be excavated and filled with good soil. Should the planting space be in a clayey soil, the bottom of the hole should be loosened up; if possible, dig entirely through the clay. If not, dig deep enough to fill in with stone or some loose material that will insure drainage.

Preparation of the Soil

We are frequently asked what kind of soil to use and with what to enrich it. Just here we would emphasize the fact that too much care cannot be taken with the preparation of the hole for planting. It is absolutely necessary that the tree be given a quantity of good soil if one would obtain satisfactory results. The very best soil obtainable is that from an old meadow where the rich top-soil and sod can be stripped and thrown together. It is always advisable, where much planting is done, to have a compost heap prepared the season previous by putting soil and manure in alternate layers, and have the pile turned two or three times. When either of these kinds of soil is not possible, old, thoroughly rotted manure can be mixed with the soil for planting.



This well designed boundary planting serves also as a screen. One of the first principles of landscaping is to frame in the grounds with trees and shrubs. Note the gracefulness of the drive and the variety and interest in the different types of foliage here.

Setting the Trees

Take care that all broken portions of roots are cut off in a clean, careful manner; then set the tree, spreading the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibers are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good, fine soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots so that no space remains unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deeply. The tree will generally show by the soil-mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set more than two or three inches deeper. As the soil is filled in, it should be carefully trampled until quite firm, and when the hole is filled within an inch of two of the top, the last of the soil should be spread without trampling.

Care After Planting

This is especially important for the first few years until they shall have become thoroughly established in their new location. It is really a very simple matter, if thought be given to a few points as to what is essential to provide for the most successful results in planting. In the first place, a tree or shrub in its younger stages naturally makes its roots near the surface of the ground, and for a time after it is planted every effort should be made to continue the growth of these surface roots until it shall have put forth its deeper permanent feeding roots, which will search the lower strata of soil for food and moisture. This can be most successfully done by applying a thick mulch of manure 3 to 4 inches deep to the ground, after planting, which will keep the surface soil loose and moist, and at an even temperature. This mulch also permits the free passage of air and falling moisture into the soil. In case the appearance of a mulch is undesirable, the planting should be so arranged that low-growing varieties may be planted close together at the front of a group or border to screen the ground in the interior of the bed or a sufficient dust-mulch provided by constant cultivation.

During periods of drought, new plantings, especially of evergreens, should be thoroughly watered so that the soil is kept constantly moist. If evergreens are not protected by plantings of deciduous trees and shrubs forming a wind-break, artificial barriers, as of evergreen boughs, should be erected in places which will prevent a direct draft from the prevailing inclement wind from blowing through the plants. Most evergreens are "winter-killed," not so much from actual cold as from the fact that the soil around them is not thoroughly mulched to prevent early freezing and thereby enabling them to absorb moisture until late in the Winter, and from their exposure to the drying winds.

Always remember that thrifty plants well manured and properly attended to are less exposed to attacks of insect enemies or fungous diseases than plants ill-tended and uncultivated.



An interesting planting at the rear of city lot. A secluded spot of beauty. You can have just such a quiet, restful retreat of your own.

Attractive Plantings Both Please and Pay



The Shrubbery Planting Beautifies Your Home.

only adds to his own pleasure, but helps create a love of beauty in others in the community. We strongly urge you to consider the true value of shrub planting.

Landscape Department

Our services in the planning and planting of your home grounds are available to enable you to get the most effective results. Our many years of experience in this work will be found to be of great value to you.

Ornamental Department

A very small outlay of time and money, with a careful selection of ornamental trees and shrubs, will add beauty and comfort to the home and increase its value many fold.

Please do not compare our trees and shrubs to the ill-shaped and cheap trees sometimes offered to the public for the purpose of getting rid of them. Each tree and shrub that we offer is carefully grown, dug and packed, and we solicit your patronage, knowing that you will be quick to appreciate high class, well shaped ornamental stock.

We regret that space will permit us to give only very brief descriptions of ornamentals, but we grow many other ornamentals than those listed herein. Should you desire any other variety of tree or shrub or any other sizes than those given, we can probably supply you with same, and any inquiries will receive our careful and prompt personal attention.

How to Care for a Tree

They eat, they drink; without food and water they die. Some food is in the soil, some must be supplied. Water is drawn from the ocean by the sun. Clouds carry it over the earth. It descends as rain, but the intervals between rains are sometimes distressing. What doesn't come from the sky must come from the hydrant.



Shrubs are Just as Essential to the Small Home as to the More Pretentious.

The photographs on this page show the great value of ornamental planting and are exceptionally good illustrations of how trees and shrubbery will beautify your place if properly grouped. People looking for homes will often pass one that is of fine architectural design, but barren of trees and shrubbery, and choose a place that is less pretentious with the grounds attractively planted. There can be no argument about the addition to the sale value of the property in dollars and cents, and a planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers should be considered a profitable investment, not an expense. Everyone who beautifies his own grounds not

Ornamental Trees

For Beauty and Shade

Shade trees are always an attractive setting for the house. They are necessary, too, to add comfort to the hot Summer days. The owner of farm or city property that is well planted with shade trees, windbreaks and shrubbery finds himself possessed not only of a beautiful home, but one that has increased its value many times the original cost of the trees and plants.

ACER dasycarpum (Silver Maple). A large tree with wide spreading and drooping branches. Leaves bright green above, silvery white beneath, turning pale in Autumn. It is a very rapid growing tree and desirable where immediate shade is desired.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). Handsome tree with wide spreading branches, and a compact, round head. Leaves smooth, bright green. A splendid lawn tree. We cannot recommend this tree too highly. We have made this tree a specialty and nurserymen and planters all over the United States know and buy our Norway Maples. We can furnish any size up to 6 inches in diameter.

A. saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple). This tree is chieftain of its clan; straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height and longer lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soils and roots deeply, allowing grass to grow close. Its bold leaves have very rich Autumn tints, of clear yellow and scarlet.

A. Schwedleri (Purple Maple). A beautiful variety of the Norway Maple with leaves of bright crimson color, changing to purplish green late in the Autumn. One of the most valuable trees for contrast in foliage.

AESCRULUS hippocastanum (European Horse-chestnut). Large, handsome tree; dark green leaves; magnificent spikes of white flowers which appear in May. One of the best lawn trees.

We have Horse-chestnut trees in all sizes up to 5 inches in diameter.



Catalpa Bungei.



Oriental Planes in Street Planting.

MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A fine pyramidal tree with upright branches. Leaves oblong, bright green, turning yellow in Autumn.

AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven). An extremely rapid grower with palmlike leaves. Thrives in city lots exposed to gas and smoke, and in soils where most other trees perish.

CATALPA Bungei (Umbrella Tree). Leaves large, dark green, lying like shingles on a roof. Forms a dense umbrella-shaped head. Very unique and a valuable lawn tree.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). A large rapid-growing tree, widely planted both as an ornamental tree and for timber. Large, heart-shaped leaves and white flowers with yellow and purple spots.

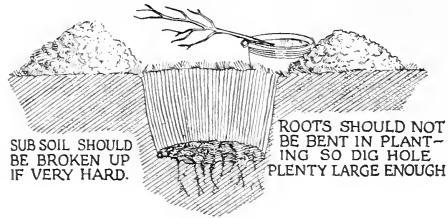
CORNUS florida (White-Flowering Dogwood). Flowers white, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, produced in Spring before leaves appear; very abundant, showy and durable. Foliage grayish green, glossy and handsome; in the Autumn turns to deep red, making the tree one of the most beautiful in that season. Spreading, irregular form, growing from 20 to 25 feet high.

ELAEAGNUS angustifolia (Russian Olive). Useful in tall dense groups for sharp color contrasts. Tree attains a height of from 20 to 30 feet, bark dark green, foliage rich silver color, willow shape; flowers deep golden and very fragrant.

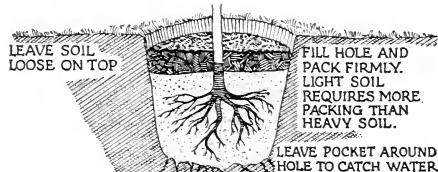
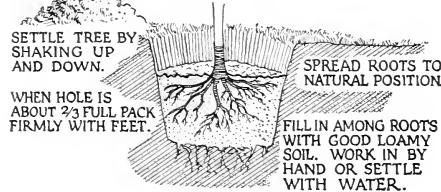
Planting shrubs and trees to beautify is not an expense, it is an investment. A home properly planted increases in value from fifteen to twenty-five per cent.

How to Plant Trees

SET TREE IN TUB OF WATER WHILE DIGGING HOLE.



SET TREE TRIFLE DEEPER THAN IT GREW IN NURSERY.



IMPORTANT: WE DO NOT ENCOURAGE THE USE OF MANURE. IF WELL DECAYED AND MIXED WITH SOIL IT SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON THE TOP.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued.

EUONYMUS europaeus (Strawberry Tree). A large shrub or small tree, growing to 15 feet. In the Spring it is covered with a wealth of bright yellow flowers in nodding clusters, followed by brilliant rose colored berries, which hang in clusters from the branches till midwinter. The leaves color a beautiful crimson-scarlet in the Fall. Stems and leaves a dark, polished green.

FRAXINUS americana (White Ash). Rapid grower; broad, round head; smooth, gray bark; bluish green foliage. Magnificent avenue tree.

MALUS (Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab). Medium size, hardy tree which, when in bloom, appears to be covered with small roses of a delicate pink shade. Exceedingly fragrant.

PLATANUS orientalis (Sycamore or Oriental Plane). Erect-growing, wide-spreading tree; bright green, heart-shaped leaves; beautiful mottled trunk. This tree is extensively used for park and street planting as well as for shade for the lawn. It is a healthy, fast growing tree; we consider it the best all-around fast growing tree for this part of the country.

POPULUS nigra (Lombardy Poplar). Remarkable for its darkly picturesque, tall, spikelike form; useful in landscape effects for backing up a building, or outlining long drives, etc.

P. bolliana (Bolle's Poplar). Useful in breaking the monotony of lower round-topped trees. Will grow to a tall spire 80 feet high. Its leaves are glossy green, silvery beneath.

P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar). A vigorous, native tree of spreading form and rapid growth, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for quick shade. Makes a fine spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons.

PRUNUS persica (Double-Flowering Peach). Red and white. Can be trimmed in either tree or shrub form. They are handsome and in early Spring make a striking contrast with other trees.

P. pissardi (Purple-Leaf Plum). Handsome adornment for the lawn. This little tree has deep purple leaves which retain their color until Fall. In the Spring it is covered with fine white flowers followed by wine-red fruit.

QUERCUS palustris (Pin Oak). Almost pyramidal in habit, and described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most Oaks. The leaves are deep green, glossy, and finely divided. Orange-scarlet in the Fall.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). A large tree, tall, unusually large in leaf and quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in Autumn. A most beautiful object on the lawn.

ROBINIA hispida (Rose Acacia or Moss Locust). An elegant shrub, with light green pinnate leaves and long, graceful clusters of pea-shaped, rose colored flowers in June, and often later.

ULMUS americana (American Elm). A large, stately tree with long and graceful branches. Leaves dark green, turning pale in Autumn. Excellent for lawn and landscape. One of the grandest trees.

Weeping Trees

The weeping trees lend a pleasing informal touch to the more regular and symmetrical, upright trees, and are valuable in a variety of situations. The Maples, Birches and Mulberries make very desirable lawn specimens, while the Willows are particularly at home on the banks of streams or ponds, beside furnishing a cheery Winter effect with their bright bark.

ACER Wieri (Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple). A variety of Silver Maple with finely cut foliage. Its growth is rapid; branches slender and drooping and as graceful as the Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch.

BETULA lacinata pendula (Weeping Cut-Leaf Birch). Probably the most popular of all weeping trees. Vigorous grower; graceful, drooping branches; silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage. Desirable for street or lawn.

MORUS pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). One of the prettiest of all weeping trees. Grafted on stems about six feet from the ground and forms an umbrella-shaped head with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground.

SALIX babylonica (Weeping Willow). Probably the best known of the Willows; weeping habit, with long, slender, olive-green branches; often grown in cemeteries.

S. blanda (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). Of drooping habit and harder than babylonica. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.

S. vitellina (Golden Willow). A large and venerable appearing tree, conspicuous at all seasons but particularly in Winter, on account of its yellow bark.



Salix Babylonica—Weeping Willow.

Ornamental Shrubs Add Much to the Beauty and Value of the Home

The planting of shrubs adds greatly to the beauty and value of the home. In the following list of shrubs, you will find sorts that will bloom from early Spring until late Summer and some of the sorts will follow with ornamental berries until late in the Winter.

Shrubs are most ornamental when they are planted in masses, against buildings, fences or property lines, or as border plantations along walks or drives, although some are exceedingly beautiful when planted as single specimens.

We have described only the very best shrubs, but we are in a position to supply anything in this line you may desire to plant.

AMYGDALUS (Flowering Almond). The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

Double White and Double Pink.

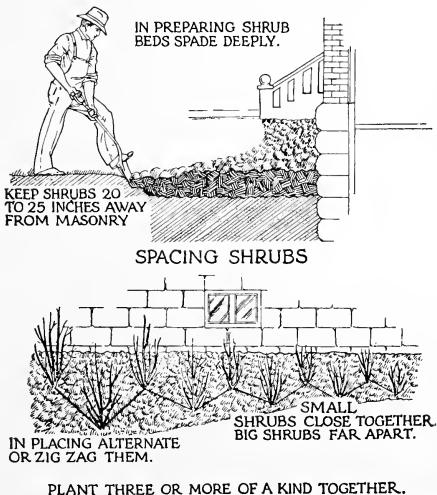
BUDDLEIA (Everblooming Butterfly Bush). This shrub, set out in Spring, will mature to full size the first year. A single plant will show, the first season, as many as fifty flower spikes of beautiful lilac color. Both foliage and blooms very attractive. Desirable for specimen planting.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet scented Shrub). Very desirable. Wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a chocolate color, having an agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterward.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

How to Plant Shrubs



Clethra Alnifolia—Sweet Pepper Bush.

CHIONANTHUS virginica (White Fringe Tree). A very desirable, tall-growing shrub; foliage dark green, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers pure white, in loose, drooping panicles, appear in May and June followed by small, plumlike berries of bluish color.

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in Summer; very fragrant, white flowers.

CORNUS alba sibirica (Coral Dogwood). Has an upright spreading habit and slender bright red branches, which add a touch of color to the shrubbery during the Winter.

C. alba Spaethi (Spaeth Dogwood). An attractive variety for the shrub border. Has broad, green leaves with yellow margins. Good for moist places.

C. amomum (sericea) (Silky Dogwood). Dull red branches; white flowers in June. Six feet.

C. elegantissima (Variegated). One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white.

C. stolonifera (Red Osier Dogwood). Large spreading shrub of rapid growth with dull red branches in Winter and round, white fruit. 10 feet.

C. stolonifera flaviramea (Goldentwig Dogwood). Medium size shrub with bright yellow branches in Winter. 6 feet.

DEUTZIA crenata (Single White). The beautiful, white, single-flowered species that is a mass of bloom in June.

D. gracilis (Dwarf). Slender branched variety, dwarf habit and very early flowering. Flowers pure white.

D. Lemoinei. Flowers pure white, borne in profusion on stout branches which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free flowering.

D. Pride of Rochester. Produces large, double white flowers in June. The best of the Deutzias; very vigorous growth; profuse bloomer.

DIERVILLA (Weigela). Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

D. amabilis (Rose Weigela). Of robust habit, large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in the Autumn; distinct and beautiful.



Weigela Eva Rathke.

DIERVILLA—Continued.

DIERVILLA candida (Snow Weigela). Of vigorous habit; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and continues to bloom at intervals through the Summer.

D. floribunda (Crimson Weigela). Beautiful, dark crimson flowers. Profuse bloomer.

D. Eva Rathke. A charming, new Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade; midsummer.

D. nana (Variegated). An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct. Of dwarf habit; finely variegated foliage which lasts the entire season. Flowers rose colored. Leaves bordered with yellowish white. June.

D. rosae. Has beautiful, rose colored flowers. Distinctive; very hardy.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush). It grows vigorously to a height of 6 to 10 feet, and can be trimmed to any desirable shape. The early buds look like pearls strung on slender threads, May opening them up to long, gleaming sprays of pure white. This is one of the showiest of the white Summer-flowering shrubs.

SHRUBS THAT HAVE ATTRACTIVE BERRIES

Barberry	Indian Currant
Cydonia japonica	Mahonia
Dogwood (Cornus)	Rhodotypos
Golden Elder	Snowberries
Honeysuckle, Bush	Viburnums

EUONYMUS (Strawberry or Spindle Tree). Very conspicuous in the Autumn and Winter when loaded with scarlet seed pods, from which the orange colored berries hang on slender threads.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). These splendid shrubs, growing 8 to 15 feet tall, eventually light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow very early in the Spring before the leaves appear. Their bright, golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the crocus as harbingers of Spring.

F. intermedia (Golden Bell). The earliest blooming.

F. viridissima (Green Twigged Golden Bell). Twisted flowers, a little the deepest yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage. Very showy.

F. suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises.

F. Fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell). Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow, appearing before the leaves. Very showy.

HYPERICUM Moserianum (Gold Flower). A very beautiful dwarf shrub of compact habit and beautiful foliage; flowers a clear yellow, resembling a single rose, borne in great profusion in front of taller growing shrubs and for border work.

SHRUBS FOR SHADY PLACES

Azaleas	Golden Elder
Barberry	Indian Currant
Calycanthus	Mahonia aquifolia
Cornus	Privet
Deutzias	Weigelas
Forsythia	Snowberries.



Hypericum Moserianum—Gold Flower.

HIBISCUS (Althea or Rose of Sharon). The Altheas are free growers and not particular as to soil. Large bell-shaped flowers of striking colors in August and September, when but few other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from six to ten feet.

Double Purple, Double Red, Double Pink, Double White.

Tree Altheas. Flowers are the same as bush form. Grown on a single stem instead of being branched from the ground as the bush form.

HYDRANGEA arborescens (Hills of Snow or Ever-blooming). Becomes a good sized shrub to which the name "Hills of Snow" may well be applied; a profusion of large, snow-white flowers turning green instead of bronze as do other Hydrangeas.

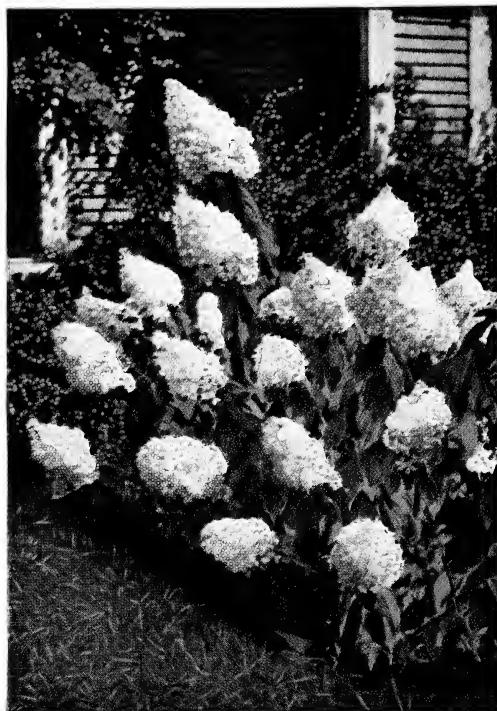
H. paniculata grandiflora. Familiar to almost everyone as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during August and September. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and bronzy green. The shrub shows to best advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back severely every Spring before growth starts. Grown in this way, it produces fewer flower-heads but much finer ones. Sometimes grown in tree form, making a strong, vigorous bush six to eight feet high. Needs close pruning and good fertilizing in order to produce choice flowers.

H. paniculata in Tree Form. They are very effective for the lawn or park, or planted along the sidewalks or driveways, about 10 feet apart; they make a most beautiful sight when in full bloom.

KERRIA japonica (Globe Flower). A handsome, green-leaved shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, painted with a wealth of rich, dark yellow flowers in June, and to some extent all Summer.

K. japonica variegata. Similar to the above in branch and bloom; is dwarf growth and has beautiful silver and green variegated foliage.

KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beauty Bush). It is a twiggy shrub, growing 6 to 8 feet tall, with the inner stems erect or ascending and the outer ones arching to the ground, the whole plant forming a dome-shaped mass. The flowers are produced along the whole length of the branches in clusters at the ends of short, leafy shoots. They are tubular with a gaping mouth, deep pink without, stained with yellow-brown on the lower throat and lip. The pedicels are clad with white bristle-like hairs which add to the attractiveness of the inflorescence.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

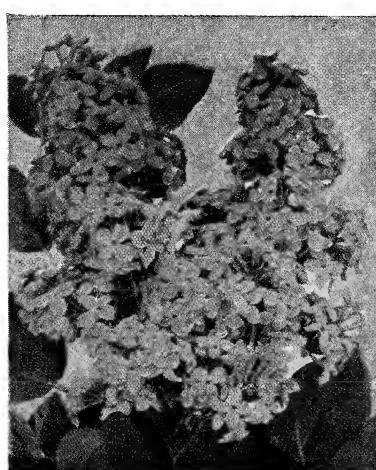
LONICERA fragrantissima (Upright). Foliage bright green, almost an evergreen. A large, spreading shrub with sweet, creamy white flowers.

L. tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). The best known of all the Bush Honeysuckles, and in our estimation the finest variety of all. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet, with upright, somewhat spreading branches and bright green foliage. The flowers are borne freely in May and June, are of bright pink color, followed by showy red berries, which ripen in midsummer and cling to the bush for several weeks.

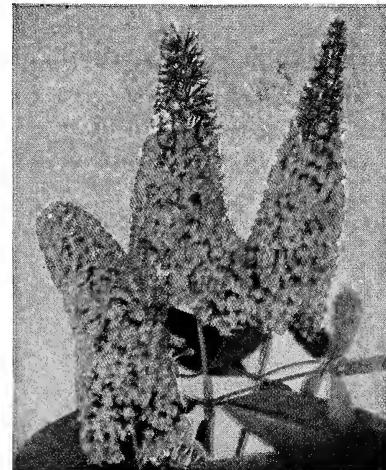
L. tatarica alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). About the same as the above except that the flowers are white.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.



Syringa—Lilac.



Buddleia—Butterfly Bush.



Kerria Japonica. (See page 9).

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange). The *Philadelphus* is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season. It merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large-sized shrubs, 12 to 15 feet high. They can, of course, be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts are such pretty, compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired. All of the varieties flower in June, after the *Diervilla* (*Weigela*). By planting the late-flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended.

P. coronarius (Sweet Mock Orange). Early June. Fragrant, pure white flowers in dense clusters, so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best.

P. coronarius aureus (Golden Syringa). A dense growing form, with clear, golden yellow foliage well retained in color all Summer. One of the best golden-foliaged shrubs offered.

P. virginialis (Mock Orange). One of the most beautiful new varieties. A vigorous, tall grower, with very large, double-crested flowers, with round petals. Pure white, sweetly scented clusters of blossoms.

PRUNUS triloba (Double-Flowered Plum). A charming shrub of vigorous growth. Very early in Spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still, leafless landscape is very bright. Blooms in May.

RHUS cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Bush). The beautiful Mist or Smoke Tree. One of our handsomest shrubs, growing in treelike proportions. Its loose, graceful, drooping panicles of purple flowers are quite fragrant and borne in fringing clusters above very large, dark green leaves of thick, leathery texture. In Autumn the foliage turns to shades of reddish brown. Blooms in June.

R. laciniata (Cut-Leaved Sumac). A very striking plant, of moderate size; deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, turning rich red in Autumn.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). A large shrub or tree; brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in Autumn.

SAMBUCUS (Cut-Leaved Elder). One of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

S. aurca (Golden Elder). Leaves bright green when they first appear, but if planted where they will get the sun, they change to a golden green. Best effect is had when planted with other shrubs.

SPIREA. Few shrubs lend themselves to every situation as well as Spireas; showy, free flowering shrubs of easiest culture and covering a considerable blooming period from Spring to Summer. They are valuable for garden, lawn and landscape planting, being graceful, compact and hardy.

S. Anthony Waterer. A remarkable free-flowering shrub with upright branches, attaining a height of about 2 feet. Of garden origin. Leaves bright green, often with variegations of yellow, with incised and serrate borders. Flowers bright crimson, disposed in dense corymbs, blossoming through the Summer and Fall. A valuable border plant of increasing popularity.

S. arguta. One of the finest of early Spring blooming shrubs; of light, open habit of growth, with small, deep green foliage; of minute, purest white flowers. Early May.

S. aurea (Golden). The leaves are bordered with golden yellow, particularly in June, when the branches are covered with small, double, white flowers.

S. Billardi. A hardy, upright shrub with brownish branches, growing 4 to 5 feet tall. Of garden origin. Leaves oblong or lanceolate, bright green above, pale or grayish beneath. Flowers bright pink, produced in long, dense panicles in Summer. Very showy and attractive and splendid for cut flowers.

S. callosa alba. A white-flowering variety of dwarf habit. Remains in flower all Summer.

S. prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Among the earliest of the double Spireas to bloom, very graceful and plume-like in effect, branches being covered thickly almost their whole length with small, double, white flowers and sweeping outward in gentle curves.

S. Reevesi. A charming shrub, with narrow, pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.



Spirea Van Houttei.

SPIREA—Continued.

S. Thunbergi (Thunberg's Spirea). A Japanese species of small size, with narrow, linear leaves and small, white flowers; one of the best. Early May. Branches slender and somewhat drooping. First Spirea to bloom.

S. Van Houttei. Sometimes called Bridal Wreath. Grows to a height of 4 to 6 feet, higher if planted alone, and when planted with plenty of room will develop into a broad, graceful, drooping shrub 8 feet or more in diameter. Blossoms in May and June, when it is covered with a perfect cascade of dainty white flowers crowded thickly along the slender branches, bending them to the ground in perfect curves. Is fine as a hedge, set 4 feet apart. Is good in beds of shrubbery when given a large space, 8 or 10 feet in diameter, to develop in.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (White Snowberry). Small, rose colored flowers in June and July, followed by large clustered, milk-white fruits, which remain far into the Winter. The combination of pink flowers and white berries on the same twig is charming. July and August.

S. vulgaris (Red Indian Currant). A low-growing, graceful shrub. Its fruits are red, and the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes along the weighted-down stems. August.

SYRINGA (Lilac). We can supply these beautiful shrubs in both bush and tree form. We have single and double white, single and double purple, blue and violet-purple. In ordering, please state color desired.

S. vulgaris (Purple).

S. alba (White).

S. persica (Persian). Dwarf-growing species of Lilacs with slender, arching branches and fine, fragrant trusses of purple flowers.



Symporicarpos Racemosus—White Snowberry.

TAMARIX (Tamarisk). Grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet. It will thrive in nearly all soils and is hardy when established, but while young it is better to protect it from too severe weather. A rapid grower, and does well in sandy, barren soil. Blossoms profusely in April and May.

T. africana. Thrives in any soil. The foliage is handsome. The flowers are small, borne in spikes in May. Its habits are upright.

T. hispida aestivialis (Spanish Tamarix). Densely bushy, a foaming mass of glaucous foliage. Flowers in extra large, upright panicles; coral-pink; midsummer.

VIBURNUM plicatum (Japan Snowball). A rare and exceedingly beautiful species of Japan; flowers in large, globular heads; pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub. Blooms in May.

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry). This variety has handsome broad foliage of a shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints. Flowers are white and very conspicuous. Fruit a brilliant scarlet and hangs in long pendent clusters nearly all Winter.

V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball). Grows 6 to 8 feet high, the old-fashioned Snowball; its large, globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June, and make a very attractive appearance.

HARDY SHRUBS ARRANGED AS TO HEIGHT



Syringa Persica—Persian Lilac.

Tall

Altheas
Cornus (Dogwood)
Euonymus
Exochorda
Lilacs
Honeysuckles, Bush
Philadelphia (Mock Orange)
Purple Fringe
Snowball
Tamarix
Viburnum opulus
White Fringe

Medium

Buddleia
Glycanthus
Cydonia japonica
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester
Forsythias
Hydrangeas

Kerria japonica

Rhododendrons
Spiraea Billardii
Spiraea Douglasii
Spiraea prunifolia
Spiraea Van Houttei
Symphoricarpos (in variety)
Weigelas (in variety)

Dwarf or Small

Azaleas
Barberry
Clethra
Deutzia gracilis
Deutzia Lemone
Kerria Japonica variegata
Mahonia
Philadelphia aureus
Spiraea callosa alba
Spiraea Thurberi
Weigela variegata

Roses

The Queen of Flowers

Roses should be planted where they will receive sunlight for at least half the day. In planting, avoid trees and the shady sides of buildings. Well-rotted stable manure or bone meal should be spaded into the soil on which they are to be planted. Our Roses should be pruned back to six inches as soon as they are planted.

We grow only the hardy varieties, as we have found that they are the most satisfactory for the north central states. Please do not compare our strong, field grown plants with the small, inferior cutting plants generally sent out by mail order houses. Our Roses, with the exception of one or two varieties of climbers, are all budded on hardy root stalks imported from France. The roots all have grown in our nursery rows for two years and the tops for one year. No thrifter or hardier Roses can be grown.

Hybrid Tea Roses

(Everblooming Bush Roses)

This class of Roses is noted principally for its free and everblooming characteristics, and are commonly called "Monthly Roses." They bloom early and continue to bloom throughout the Summer. They are not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, but can be successfully grown in cold climates, if afforded Winter protection.

Betty. A lovely and deliciously fragrant Rose with long buds and coppery rose blooms of informal shape, overspread with golden yellow; plant vigorous; a continuous bloomer, and especially good in Autumn.

Duchess of Wellington. Large, well formed buds, opening to semi-double, saffron-yellow flowers, stained with crimson and changing to lighter yellow. Fragrant and pleasing and of the utmost possible freedom of growth and bloom, so that it can be depended upon to produce flowers all season. One of the Roses necessary in any collection.

Etoile de France. The gold medal Rose of France. Flowers are large and borne on long, stiff stems. Color a lovely shade of clear crimson-red velvet. Very fragrant and keeps well.

Geo. Ahrends. Also known as Pink Druschki. A large and beautiful pink Rose, resembling in size and shape of flower the wonderful white Frau Karl Druschki.

Gruss an Teplitz. An extremely useful and dependable variety, succeeding well all over the United States. A profusion of beautiful, clear crimson-scarlet, fragrant flowers are borne from June until frost on a vigorous and shapely plant. An excellent border and useful also as a hedge, if not cut back.

J. J. L. Mock. A dependable Rose; very large, full and fragrant; petals silvery rosy white inside, outside carmine-pink. A good bedding variety and a continuous bloomer.

Kaisserin Augusta Victoria. A great favorite. Large, double white blooms on long stems; fragrant.

Killarney. Large, long-pointed buds, opening to large, loose blooms of flesh color, borne on long, strong stems.

Killarney White. Sport of Killarney and very similar to it in size, shape and fragrance, but pure white in color.

Lady Hillingdon. The wonderful color of this beautiful Rose is equalled by none. It has long, willowy stems that are in no sense weak, as the buds are held upright; has a long, slender, pointed bud of brilliant deep golden yellow, improving in color as the flower matures.

Los Angeles. One of the most notable American garden Roses. Its color is a luminous flame pink, toned coral, shaded translucent gold at base of petals. An upright, sturdy grower, bearing perfect, fragrant flowers on strong stems. Desirable in every garden.



Premier.

Mme. Butterfly. This is a sport of Ophelia, it shows an even better growth, with more and larger flowers, in a brilliant pink, suffused apricot and gold. These flowers are in the ideal Rose form, of good texture and fragrance, and are unusually enduring. The plant is free and fine in growth and habit; among the very best.

Madame Edouard Herriot. Buds coral-red, shaded with yellow at the base, the open flowers of medium size, semi-double, are coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A most desirable and dependable Rose that will probably produce more flowers than any other yellow Rose. Semi-double, cup-shaped, deep Indian yellow flowers; fragrant; color glowing intense pink.

Ophelia. This highly desirable Rose is successful for outdoor as well as for greenhouse culture. The beautifully formed, salmon-flesh flowers are borne on long, stout stems and are freely produced until frost. Large, dark green, leathery foliage; plant of vigorous, upright habit.

Premier. A delightfully fragrant and beautifully formed, rich, dark pink Rose of good size. Stems long, strong and thornless; plant robust.

Radiance. A wonderful American production. Vigorous, upright, bushy plants bearing a continuous supply of very large, beautiful, light silvery pink to salmon-pink flowers on long stems. A good bedding variety. The most dependable pink and one of the best for this climate.

Sunburst. Bright, glowing orange blooms, paling slightly at edge of petal, gives an excellent imitation of a real sunburst. Leathery, bronzy foliage.

Hybrid Perpetual or June Roses

Anna de Diesbach. A most lovely shade of carmine, with very large, moderately fragrant, double flowers. A vigorous grower.

Baron de Bonstetten. A very desirable Hybrid Perpetual. A beautiful, dark, velvety crimson flower. The flowers are very large, full and of a delicious odor.

Earl of Dufferin. Very large, full, rich, velvety crimson blooms, shaded maroon and borne on vigorous, free-flowering plants.

HYBRID PERPETUAL OR JUNE ROSES—Continued.

Eugene Furst. Brilliant crimson flowers with dark purple shadings; sweet scented; vigorous and fine.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). An immense, pure white, perfectly double Rose, sometimes almost six inches in diameter; abundantly produced in June, and, if kept growing, continues blooming all Summer. Plant robust, vigorous and upright. The finest pure white Rose in this class. One of the "favorite dozen."

General Jacquemynot. Brilliant crimson; not full but large and extremely effective; fragrant and of excellent, hardy habit.

Magna Charta. An old favorite. Very large, full globular bloom of rosy pink, often tinted carmine, remaining on the plants a long time in good condition. A vigorous grower, producing stout canes with many thorns and abundant green foliage.

Marshall P. Wilder. One of the most desirable in its class. Bright crimson-scarlet, very large, full, globular, with a strong, penetrating fragrance.

Mrs. John Laing. Very large, long pointed buds opening to immense, full, moderately fragrant, beautiful, soft pink flowers. Low, vigorous growing plant; profuse bloomer.

Paul Neyron. One of the best for outdoor culture; probably the largest Rose in commerce, the flowers sometimes being six inches in diameter. Fragrant, clear pink blooms, shading to rose; a vigorous, hardy plant.

Persian Yellow. A small, fragrant, double golden yellow flower, borne in great profusion. Desirable for a hedge or for mixing in shrubbery.

Prince Camille de Rohan. A favorite Rose because of its finely formed, dark blood-red blooms, with strong and pleasing fragrance; it is sometimes referred to as the "Black Rose." Not a strong grower, but worth special attention.

Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun). New, hardy, yellow Rose; glossy foliage. Moderate in growth and sure to be popular.

Ulrich Brunner. Flowers rich red, fragrant; petals broad, round and thick. A vigorous grower and essential in any collection.

Climbers and Ramblers

The Climbers and Ramblers afford a burst of bloom and their attractive foliage is an object of beauty when not in bloom. They are most adaptable and can be trained into formal or informal shape in the garden for hedges, trellises or pillars, or permitted to scramble over an old stump. These Roses grow freely and will endure neglect.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; compact. A fine flower.

Climbing American Beauty. The moderately fragrant, rich rosy crimson, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch flowers are produced in great abundance.

Crimson Rambler. Great masses of crimson, semi-double flowers are borne by these vigorous plants. Desirable pillar and porch plant.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the most notable climbing Roses. Clear cherry-pink, slightly fragrant; borne in great profusion and lasts a long time.

Dr. Van Fleet. Probably the best climbing Rose in cultivation. Perfectly formed, long pointed, deep pink buds on long stems, with several in a cluster, that open to a lighter shade of pink.

Excelsa. An intense crimson, with the edges of the petals a little lighter, produced in immense clusters. Foliage glossy.

Lady Gay. Rich, delicate, double pink flowers, borne in large, long, spraylike clusters. A very vigorous grower, produces an abundance of glossy green foliage.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The brightest and purest red of all the Pillar Roses. No other Rose, in any class, can compare with this for brilliancy of color, which is a vivid scarlet. Flowers are semi-double, very freely produced in clusters of from three to twenty flowers each on much branched canes. It is of strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy. One of the most popular climbing Roses.

White Dorothy. Closely resembles Dorothy Perkins, except for its immense clusters of pure white flowers. The most valuable white climber of its class.



1. Pink Radiance.

2. Sunburst.

3. Prince Camille de Rohan.



Rugosa Rose, Conrad F. Meyer.

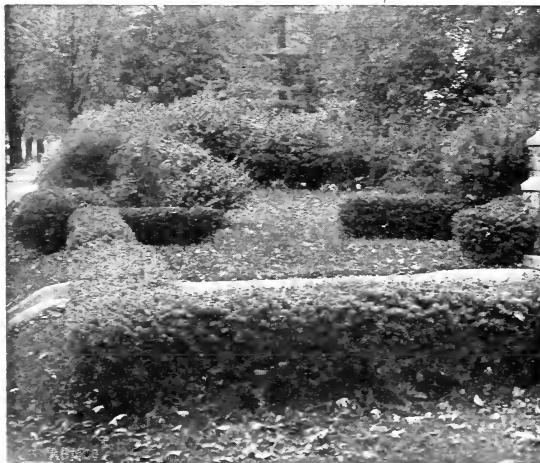
Hedge Plants

Nothing is more beautiful than a well-grown, neatly trimmed hedge. They are rapidly replacing fences and are very effective for protection and separation, besides being a delight to the eye. In starting a hedge, the plants should be set in two rows, a foot between the rows, and the plants set alternate, a foot apart in the row. Pruning should commence as soon as the limbs get large enough to form the required size of the hedge. Frequent pruning causes a hedge to thicken up.

With their bright green leaves they constantly bring a feeling inspired by the fresh foliage of Spring. When formally trained or left to develop naturally their arched branches, colored foliage and bright berries, are surely more pleasing than the mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal.

Berberis Thunbergi (Thunberg's Barberry). A graceful shrub of low, dense habit. Leaves small, bright green, which in Fall change to dazzling tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Large, bright red berries appear in the Fall and brighten the stem far into the Winter. One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation. Makes one of the best hedges.

Ligustrum Amurense (Amur River Privet). This variety is extremely hardy and can be planted with satisfaction everywhere; upright in growth and does not carry its foliage as long as California Privet, but makes a very beautiful hedge.



Berberis Thunbergi—Japanese Barberry.

The Rugosa Rose Hybrids

Roses of this class are extremely hardy and will survive the most severe Winters. The plant itself is ornamental, and it flowers abundantly in June and then recurrently till Fall. It grows 5 to 8 feet high, well wrinkled, dark green foliage, and following the flowers, produces brilliant seed pods, which hang on nearly all Winter. The Rugosas are usually disease-free and need only a very little care.

Conrad F. Meyer. Very large, double, showy, clear silver-rose flowers, strongly fragrant, on long, strong stems. The canes are frequently eight feet in height and if carefully trained, can produce some notable garden effects.

F. J. Grootendorst. Beautiful, small red flowers in clusters, with the edge of each petal serrated. The plant is a strong grower and bushy, with leathery foliage, and blooms continuously until frost.



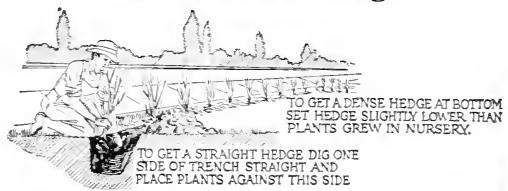
California Privet.

Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet). Most popular and one of the very best hedge plants. Stands close trimming exceedingly well. Leaves oval, dark green and glossy. Makes a very desirable hedge. Our California Privet this year is the finest we have been able to offer in years, and we wish to state to our friends, there will be no regrets in placing their order with us for this living fence.

Ligustrum ibota (Japanese Privet). Spreading and tall growing, the hardiest of the group. Color grayish green; flowers plentiful, fruits black.

Ligustrum Regelianum (Regel's Privet). A dense shrub with stiff, twiggy horizontal spreading branches, drooping at the ends.

How to Plant Hedges



Evergreens

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their different colored foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of Summer, but it is in the Winter, when the landscape is barren of color and foliage that they are most appreciated.

Our conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner, insuring a strong fibrous root growth. Trees that have not been several times transplanted and become acclimated to our climate are almost sure to die.

Caution. Do not buy cheap evergreens. Unless they have been treated as above stated you will be disappointed with results.

Abies - Fir

Abies Veitchi (American Silver). A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Abies Concolor (White Fir). A picturesque Colorado species; long, leathery leaves, with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls. A grand tree making splendid specimens and attaining noble proportions with the passing of time.

Juniperus - Juniper

Juniperus sinensis (Chinese Juniper). One of the most ornamental Junipers for the lawn or garden. Pyramidal or columnar outline, foliage of a pleasing grayish green color when leafing out, but exceptionally dark otherwise. Adaptable to extremes of temperature and association with varying sorts.

Juniperus excelsa (Greek Juniper). Compact, pyramidal grower, making tall, handsome specimens.

Juniperus hibernica (Irish Juniper). Erect, slender and formal in habit; foliage sage green, very compact; making a splendid column eventually 15 to 20 feet high; much used in cemeteries.

Juniperus Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). One of the most striking of all Evergreens. The branches are long and whip-like, densely furnished, very dark green.

Juniperus Sabina (Savin Juniper). Handsome moss green foliage; adapted to use as a filler in Evergreen groups, or as a dwarf ground cover.

Juniperus Sabina prostrata (Creeping Juniper). A valuable type for ground covering in exposed sandy or rocky location. Usually low, with long, trailing branches and numerous short, upright branchlets; color a bright steel blue.

Juniperus suecica (Swedish Juniper). Grows much like Irish but more bushy.

Juniperus excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper). A chinensis variety with a peculiar, conspicuous blue-green shade of color. Dwarf, very dense, cone-shaped; slow growing and useful in foundation plantings, window boxes or for edging.

Juniperus virginiana (Red Cedar). A well known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

Juniperus virginiana glauca (Silver Cedar). The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery foliage renders it very distinct and desirable.



Pinus sylvestris—Scotch Pine.

Picea - Spruce

Picea alba (White Spruce). One of the very best conifers, especially for cold climates. Compact, upright, long-lived, retaining its branches to the ground; aromatic, drought-resistant; varies in color from light green to glaucous blue.

Picea Douglassi (Douglas Spruce). Large conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Picea pungens (Colorado Green Spruce). Foliage bright green or bluish green.

Picea glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a light blue or sage color.

Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce). A tall and grand tree of rapid growth. Most widely cultivated of the Spruces. Stands shearing very well, making a valuable evergreen hedge. It is widely used for windbreaks and makes a good Evergreen tree for the lawn. We have an excellent stock of Norway Spruce in all sizes and will be pleased to quote in quantities.

Pinus - Pine

Pinus austriaca (Austrian or Black Pine). Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country.

Pinus mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Of low, dense spreading growth, with very dark foliage; very hardy.

Pinus strobus (White Pine). This excellent native Pine has been much overlooked by planters. It is just as good as the Austrian in general usefulness.

Pinus sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage. Very hardy, valuable for shelter.



Pinus Mughus—Dwarf Mountain Pine.

Trees are the noblest of Nature's handiworks. Many homes in our fair land are insufficiently protected from the hot sun of Summer by the shade of our forest friends.

Retinispora - Japan Cypress

Retinispora filifera (Thread-Branched Cypress). The leading shoot grows upright, branches nearly horizontal, with long, drooping, tasseled ends. Pyramidal outline; bright green.

Retinispora pisifera (Pea-Fruited Japan Cypress). Open and tall in growth, with erect branches pendulous at tips; foliage feathery, light green, glaucous beneath.

Retinispora pisifera aurea (Golden Thread-Branched Japan Cypress). A bright golden Evergreen that holds its color; foliage light and airy. Fine for groups or specimen.

Retinispora plumosa (Plumed Japan Cypress). An exceedingly handsome, acorn-shaped Evergreen, medium tall, from Japan, with feathery, light green foliage.

Retinispora plumosa aurea (Golden Plumed Japan Cypress). Like the preceding, a plant of great beauty; foliage soft, plume-like, of a golden yellow color; close and compact habit.

Retinispora squarrosa Veitchi (Gray Cypress). Dense growth; soft, beautiful silvery blue foliage, in spirals, which give the impression of boiling over.

Thuya - Arbor-Vitae

Thuya occidentalis (American Arbor-Vitae). Pyramidal shape; soft green foliage in Spring and Summer which changes to brown or bronze in Winter. Rapid grower and fine for massing or hedges.

Thuya compacta (Compact Arbor-Vitae). Dwarf, dense little trees with light green foliage, neat and attractive. Useful for beds, borders, cemeteries or low growing hedges.

Thuya Ellwangeriana (Ellwanger's Arbor-Vitae). Low, broad pyramid, slender branches; foliage intermediate between *Ericoides* and American.

Thuya ericoides (Heath-Leaved Arbor-Vitae). A very pretty dense little shrub of the Tom Thumb type.

Thuya globosa (Globe Arbor-Vitae). Forms a dense, low globe; handsome shade of green.

Thuya Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor-Vitae). A small, hardy tree, elliptical in form and very compact. Foliage light green with a golden tinge, very distinct, bright and pleasing shade.

Thuya pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). Most compact and erect of the entire species, in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining color.

Thuya Vervaeana (Vervae's Arbor-Vitae). Erect habit and form like the American, with golden variegated foliage.

Thuya orientalis (Oriental Arbor-Vitae). Comparatively low, broadly pyramidal tree. Color yellowish green, similar to Hovey's, dulling to bronzy green in Winter.

Thuya sibirica (Siberian Arbor-Vitae). A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact habit. It holds its color during Winter and bears trimming well; one of the hardiest.



Picea Excelsa—Norway Spruce.

Thuya (Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae). Small, compact, with feathery foliage; a beautiful ornamental for small yard or cemetery lot; for low hedges.

Taxus - Yew

Taxus cuspidata brevifolia (Dwarf Japanese Yew). A handsome Japan Yew, with short, richly dark green leaves; dense, bushy habit. Hardiest of the Yews, and one of the best compact, dwarf Evergreens for edging and foreground.

Evergreens blend well with flowering shrubs and perennials in the foundation planting and they carry on the note of beauty the year 'round.



No. 1, Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. No. 2, Mugho Pine. No. 3, Colorado Spruce. No. 4, Colorado Blue Spruce. No. 5, American Arbor-Vitae. No. 6, Concolor Fir.

Hardy Climbing Vines

Beautiful for Softening Bare Walls, Fences and Trellises

Vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of the home as trees and shrubs. They tone down the bold, stiff angles of new buildings, furnish shade and flowers over porches and trellises.

The need of vines for home improvement is well known, and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A masonry wall without vines is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

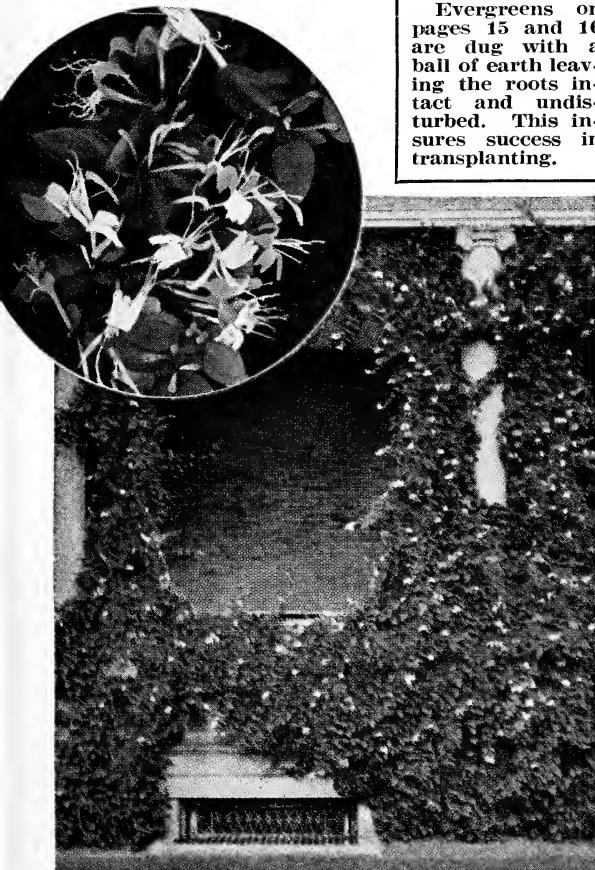
Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Of vigorous growth, with shiny 3-5 lobed leaves which turn to bright scarlet shades in Autumn. Most beautiful of native climbers.

Ampelopsis Veitchi (Boston Ivy). Leaves deep green in Summer, changing to glorious crimson and yellow in Autumn. Clings to the smoothest surfaces. One of the best climbers grown.

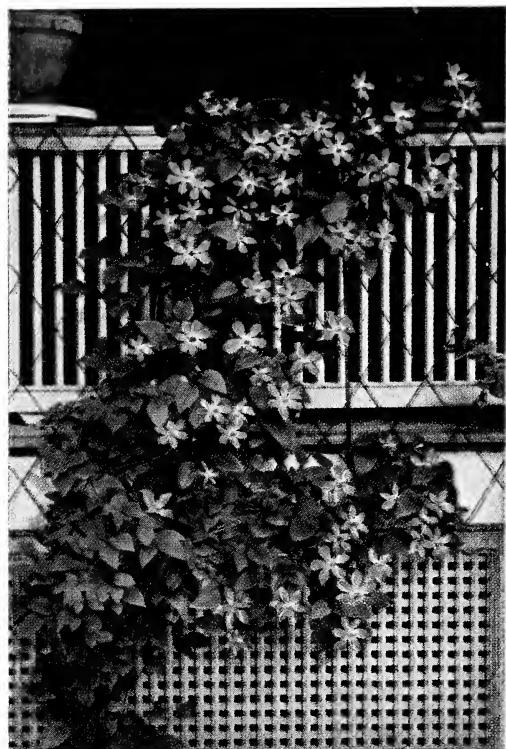
Aristolochia sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). This is a splendid vine for shading, leaves very large, from 6 to 10 inches in diameter; foliage dense; a good clean vine; flowers pipe-shaped, of brownish color.

Bignonia radicans (Trumpet Flower). A strong, woody vine with large compound leaves and large orange-scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers, borne in clusters.

Evergreens on pages 15 and 16 are dug with a ball of earth leaving the roots intact and undisturbed. This insures success in transplanting.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.



Clematis, Mme. Edouard Andre.

Clematis Jackmani. Very large, intense violet flowers. The most popular large-flowered Clematis.

Clematis Mme. Edouard Andre. Medium size, beautiful crimson-red.

Clematis Henryi. Single. Finest white; very large flowers; a rapid grower and a free bloomer.

Clematis paniculata. Medium size, pure white, fragrant flowers which bloom in immense sheets in September.

Lonicera Halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). Flowers white, changing to yellow, very fragrant. One of the best for trellises and ground cover.

Lonicera sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Flowers scarlet, trumpet shape, two inches long; very showy. Splendid for porches.

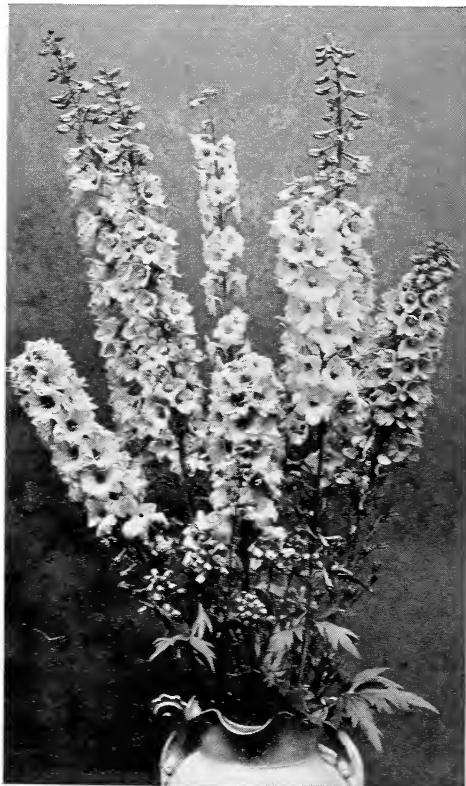
Wisteria sinensis (Chinese Wisteria). Handsome foliage and pale lavender flowers borne in dense drooping clusters nearly one foot long, opening in Spring.

OUR STANDARD WARRANTY

We guarantee our products to be of first quality, healthy, and true to name when delivered. Any stock not meeting this guarantee will be replaced without charge by stock of same kind and quality, or of equal value, upon immediate notification thereof. We are responsible for such errors only to the amount originally paid.

Old Fashioned Perennial Flowering Plants

In the past one hundred and fifty years, thousands of new varieties of ornamental shrubs and plants have been introduced and many of them have been discarded, but through all these changes, the old-fashioned hardy perennial plants have withstood the test of time and emerged covered with all the more glory.



Delphinium—Larkspur.



Below we are offering a few of the best old-fashioned perennial plants. They are all large clumps and will bloom the same year they are planted. The tops die down every Winter, only to start into growth the next Spring, larger and stronger plants.

It is no wonder that these old-fashioned, hardy garden flowers continue to increase in popularity, for there is not a time during the whole flowering season when some hardy perennial is not in bloom, and when, during the late Summer, few flowering shrubs are in blossom, these little plants may be depended upon for an attractive display.

AQUILEGIA
CAMPANULA
COREOPSIS *grandiflora*
DELPHINIUM
DICENTRA
DIGITALIS
EULALIA
HEMEROCALLIS
HIBISCUS

HOLLYHOCKS
IRIS, German
IRIS, Japan
PHLOX
SHASTA DAISY
SEDUM *spectabilis*
TRITOMA *Pfitzeri*
PEONIES. White, Pink
and Red.

Peonies

If you wish any particular variety of Peonies, write to us. We have some very choice varieties, and we feel sure they will please.

Peonies will succeed in any good garden soil or in pots. They are absolutely hardy, not bothered by insects or plant diseases. The foliage is very attractive and the large flowers are magnificent. In planting, the buds should not be covered more than an inch or so. We have a large assortment of the best varieties—deep red, deep rose, rich crimson-rose, deep purplish red, pink, cream center, flesh-white and pure white. Some varieties bloom early in the Spring and others during the Summer. In ordering, please state whether you wish Spring or Summer blooming kinds and color. We will please you with our selection.

For Beauty and Service

Friends, have you ever noticed in walking along an avenue what a great improvement a hedge adds to the beauty of property? The investment to the owner of this hedge is only a small item compared to the beauty which it affords to him and his neighbors.

In comparison with fences of wood or iron it is a comparison of the living with the dead. The iron and wood fences are subject to decay and each year become more unattractive and less substantial, but the living hedge fence is enduring and becomes more beautiful and substantial with the passing years.



Peonies as Border Planting.

Our Services and Customs

Read Before Ordering

Policies. In our transaction of business with you a great desire for mutual satisfaction prevails. In order to make clear our customs we have endeavored in the paragraphs following to inform you of them so that there will be no misunderstanding.

Our Responsibility. We exercise the greatest care and give our personal attention to cutting buds and scions and packing orders. With all precaution mistakes and errors sometimes creep in. We guarantee any plant or tree or shrub we send out to be alive and in growing condition and true to name. We pack stock so that it will carry any distance. It may be on the road two or three weeks or longer and not suffer to any extent. We hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace on proper proof any tree, plant, or shrub that may prove untrue to name or that arrives in damaged condition. It is also mutually agreed between ourselves and purchaser that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for the trees, plants, or shrubs that are unsatisfactory for any of the reasons stated above.

Our Special Service. Those who are unfamiliar with the newer varieties of fruits and who desire assistance in making selection of variety may depend on our judgment in making selection for them. Just state the quantity wanted, whether early or late, sweet or sour, etc., and we will give such orders our closest attention and furnish best varieties grown.

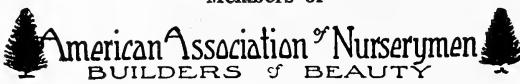
If you have plenty of certain varieties growing better so state in order to avoid repetition in our selection.

Substitution. Occasionally we find ourselves out of a certain variety. In such cases we always send the nearest match in color and season unless you instruct when placing your order to make no substitution.

To Avoid Errors. Write your name, post office and shipping address very plainly. If possible send your orders early. First orders as far as practicable will be sent first. We usually commence shipping in the Spring about the first of April and in the Fall about October 15th.

Prices. Our prices are for stock well packed f. o. b. Perry, Ohio. The expense of packing a small order is nearly as much as a large one, hence we prefer not to accept an order for less than \$3.00. We will ship 5 or more trees of any variety at 10 rates, 25 or more at 100 rates, 250 or more at 1000 rates. We advise having all small orders shipped by express. This reduces to a minimum the danger of damage to stock and undue delay.

Terms. We expect cash with orders. In ordering goods to be sent C. O. D., one-quarter of the bill must accompany order. Planters requiring a large quantity of stock need not send all the money with the order. You can send enough to secure the order and the balance any time before shipment.



BITS OF USEFUL INFORMATION FOR YOU

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS

When the trees are received from the nursery, they should be examined and cared for at once. Do not delay. If they cannot be set at once, the bundles should be opened and the trees separated, and heeled in the ground so the moist soil will thoroughly cover the roots and exclude all air from them. Do not at any time expose the roots to the sun or air longer than is absolutely necessary. If they are dried from long exposure, bury them entirely in the ground or place them in water from twelve to twenty-four hours before planting.

Before any holes are dug, the land should be thoroughly plowed and the soil finely pulverized. It is best to have the field marked out and stakes driven where each tree is going to be set, so the trees will be absolutely in line. If the trees are to be set in the lawn or where the ground cannot be plowed, spade the ground for at least three feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep.

Just before planting, examine all the roots carefully and cut to a smooth surface any bruised or extra long roots with a sharp knife or pruning shears. It is best to trim all the roots somewhat.

The hole should be sufficiently large to admit all the roots without bruising or cramping and deep enough so the tree will stand one or two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row. After the tree is placed in the hole, fill the hole about half full of top soil, then tramp down firmly. The top three or four inches of soil should not be tramped too firmly. Large or tall trees should be staked so the wind will not loosen the roots. If the soil is very dry, water should be poured into the hole after the hole is half filled with soil, then the dry soil should be placed on top.

Mulching with fine barnyard manure, sawdust, grass, weeds, or straw around the tree after it is set, not only helps shade the ground, but enriches the soil. Mulching keeps the soil from drying out and often spells the difference between success and failure when planting trees and shrubs.

Peach trees should be cut back to four or five branches near the top and these should be cut back, leaving one or two buds on each branch to insure one good branch to form one of the four or five main or scaffold branches of the tree. Apples, cherries, pears, plums and quinces should be cut back to about four branches and these in turn should be cut back at least one-half. In all cases, avoid leaving branches where they will form croches.

If these brief directions are carefully followed, OUR trees will all grow.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

In order that you may better understand the various purposes for which different varieties of ornamental trees are best used, we have classified the most desirable varieties as follows:

For Streets, Roads and Wide Avenues:—American Elm, European Sycamore, Silver Maple and Norway Maple.

Large Trees Desirable for the Lawn:—Cut-leaf Weeping Birch, Horse-chestnut, Schwedler's Maple, Norway Maple, Weir's Maple, Weeping Willows.

Small and Medium Ornamental Trees for the Lawn:—Catalpa Bungei, Bechtel's Flowering Crab, Magnolia Soulangeana, Prunus Pissardii, Teas' Weeping Mulberry.

Fastest Growing Trees:—Oriental Plane (European Sycamore), Silver Maple, Weir's Cut-leaf Maple, Western Catalpa.

Evergreens Best Adapted to Windbreaks and Screens:—American Arbor-vitae, Pyramidal Arbor-vitae, Norway Spruce.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apples	30 to 36 feet apart each way
Cherries	18 to 20 feet apart each way
Peaches	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Pears	18 to 20 feet apart each way
Plums	16 to 20 feet apart each way
Grapes	8 to 10 feet apart each way
Currants	4 to 6 feet apart each way
Gooseberries	4 to 6 feet apart each way
Raspberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart each way
Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart each way
Strawberries	1 to 3½ to 4½ feet each way

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way	50
20 feet apart each way	110
18 feet apart each way	135
16 feet apart each way	170
8 feet apart each way	680
5 feet apart each way	1210
4 feet apart each way	1742
3 feet apart each way	2723
2 feet apart each way	4840

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to the acre.



Montmorency Cherries.

Cherry Trees are Hardy, Profitable and Dependable Bearers

Cherries do well on soils too thin for almost any other fruit, but the finest fruit is obtained by growing them on deep, mellow, dry soil. In transplanting Cherry trees, the roots should never be allowed to become dry. With fruit juices selling at high prices, a good Cherry orchard is one of the most profitable ventures a farmer can make.

Cherries are one of the most dependable of fruits. They bear early and produce great crops each year. There are two classes of this fruit; one is sweet while the other is sour. The sweet Cherry has large leaves and makes a fine tree, but is not generally as productive as the sour Cherry. The sour Cherry is a heavy producer at an early age.

Sour Cherries

Brassington. Some twenty years ago, Call's Nurseries first introduced the Brassington Cherry. In the past we have offered this variety only in small quantities until time should prove its worth. Now we feel safe in recommending this Cherry to you, both the commercial orchardist and home owner. As a money maker in the orchard it cannot be beat and wherever it has been planted in the small garden it has made warm friends. The Brassington Cherry is large, dark red, sub-acid and a heavy, annual bearer. We highly recommend this variety to you and call your attention to the comments which many of our customers have made on this Cherry.

Call's Nurseries,
Perry, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very kindly for your letter of July 13 in regard to the Brassington cherry.

This variety has done exceedingly well here. Last week I made a special trip to Hubbard, Ohio, to visit the orchard of Mr. McConnell, the President of the Ohio Horticultural Society, who has quite a number of trees of Brassington. The variety is doing very well with him.

Very truly yours,
J. L. SHOEMAKER.
Ass't Horticulturist.

Early Richmond. Medium sized; melting and juicy; unsurpassed for cooking purposes; dark red and very productive. June.

English Morello. Medium to large; deep red; rich and juicy. Best late sour variety. August.

May Duke. Large, red; flesh very juicy and rich. A good early variety. June.

Montmorency. Large, red; flesh firm and excellent; good keeper and one of the best shippers. Ripens ten days later than Early Richmond.

Sweet Cherries

Bing. Very large; dark brown, nearly black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. July.

Black Tartarian. Very large; black; juicy, excellent flavored flesh; very productive. Late June.

Gov. Wood. Large; deep yellow, shaded red; very productive; excellent for canning.

Napoleon (Royal Anne). Magnificent Cherry of large size; pale yellow with red cheek. Good for canning and shipping. July.

Windsor. Large; liver-colored; flesh firm and of highest quality; best late sweet variety. July.

Yellow Spanish. Large; yellow with red cheek. Very good variety. Late July.

Apples

The King of Fruits

Apples are the most important orchard fruit in this country. The season is long and the excellent keeping quality of Apples makes it possible to have them throughout almost the entire year. The fact that Apples keep well in cold storage must account for so many home places being without Apple trees. There are fewer in the country now than twenty-five years ago. It is a condition that should not be allowed to continue. No fruit is so good for health and condition, for young or old. By making a judicious selection, you can have Apples nearly the whole year.

Planted only in well drained soil, with proper care taken in the selection of varieties, one may expect fruit from early Summer throughout the Winter months. An acre or so devoted to Apples, properly planted and with ordinary attention to pruning and cultivation, will yield very satisfactory returns. Our list has been further reduced to only the most dependable sorts, and those listed below may be planted with confidence. As the trees develop, the trimming out of the crossed and crowded branches is all the pruning required.

When planting Apple trees, permit 3 to 5 well developed branches to remain, but shorten these to 6 to 8 inches.

Summer Apples

Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson; good quality. A popular and productive early market variety.

Yellow Transparent. Medium-sized; white; tender and juicy. Bears in from two to four years. July.

Early Harvest. A very early Summer Apple, fruit yellow, flesh white, crisp and juicy. Good for cooking.

Fall Apples

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large; yellow, streaked with red; juicy; very productive. Bears at an early age. September.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). One of the finest dessert fruits. Tender and delicious.



Baldwin Apple.

Maiden Blush. Medium; smooth; pale yellow with red cheek; tender. Bears at an early age and is very productive. September to October.

Munson Sweet. Medium sized; yellow with red cheek; good Fall sweet Apple. September.

Wealthy. Medium; whitish yellow, shaded with deep crimson; flesh white; prolific and bears at an early age. This variety bears in the Fall and keeps well to February. One of the most valuable market varieties grown.

Western Beauty. Large; round; yellow shaded with carmine; excellent quality.

Winter Apples

Baldwin. Leading commercial variety in the orchards of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The standard fruit in the American markets and one of the leading Apples used in cold storage for the export trade. Large, red Winter Apple, and very desirable on account of color and quality.

Ben Davis. Medium-sized; red striped; rather coarse grained; good market variety; sure cropper. December to April.

Cortland. The tree is hardy, thrifty, early producing and long-lived. The fruits are abundant, large, round and handsome; attractive to the eye with their heavy overlay of shaded reds, and delightful to the taste.

Delicious. Large; brilliant red; flesh very fine, crisp and highly aromatic. November to March.

Grimes Golden. Good size; yellow, crisp and juicy. Very productive and of the highest quality. January to April.

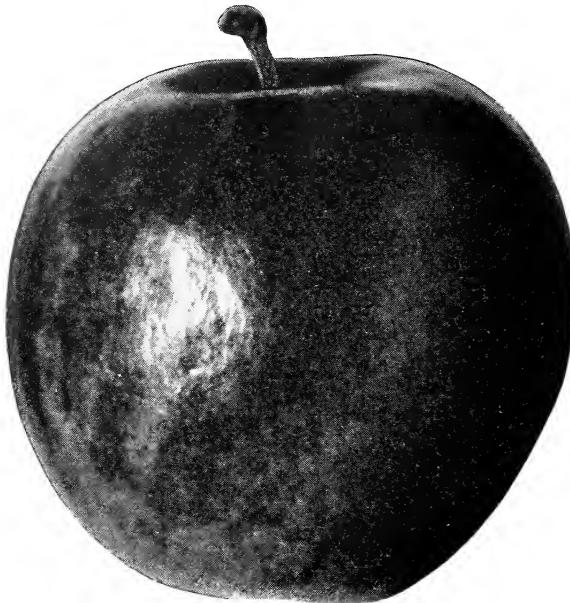
Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large, round, pale red. Flesh tender and crisp. Good grower and bearer and should be widely planted. Comes into bearing early. November to January.

Jonathan. Medium; yellow with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy and rich. One of the best for table and market. Very productive. November to March.

King. Very large; red striped; yellow flesh. One of the best Northern varieties. November to January.



Stayman Winesap Apple.



Jonathan Apple.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

McIntosh Red. Large; deep crimson; very attractive; valuable for home and market. November to April.

Northern Spy. Greenish yellow, striped with red; late keeper; rich, delicious and one of the finest flavored Apples ever grown. January to May.

Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow; large and round. Flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp and juicy. Fine for cooking. November to March.

Rome Beauty. Large and beautiful; yellow shaded and striped with red; flesh white, tender, crisp and juicy. Very profitable for market and fine for home use. December to February.

Roxbury Russet. Large, round; yellow covered with russet. Good flavor and especially recommended for kitchen or market. Very hardy and productive. December to May.

Tolman Sweet. One of the best sweet Winter Apples. December to March.

Stayman Winesap. Tree vigorous, hardy, spreading. An early bearer and very productive; fruit medium size, round, approaching conic; skin smooth, greenish yellow, splashed with red and purple; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Splendid late keeper.

Wealthy. Few varieties that are at once so hardy and so productive yield fruit of such good quality; white fleshed, juicy and vinous; of medium size, smooth, round and deep red. October to January.

Winter Banana. Fancy market variety; well formed; yellow shaded with red; flesh yellow, with rich aromatic banana flavor. Good grower and bearer. Fruits in the fourth year. December to April.

York Imperial. Medium; white shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp and juicy. November to February.

Crab Apples

Hyslop. The leading Crab Apple; tree vigorous, spreading; fruit medium size, brilliant crimson, covered with a bluish bloom; flesh yellow, somewhat tinged with red; juicy at first but becoming mealy when fully ripe; sub-acid, good. September and October.

Transcendent. Tree very large and spreading; fruit yellow striped; flesh yellow, juicy, astringent, sub-acid. August and September.

Dwarf Apples

Standard Apple trees are propagated by budding or grafting onto roots of French Crab, which produces the tall-growing trees. Doucain and Paradise stock produces trees which will not grow more than 8 to 10 feet high. On the Doucain stock they may attain a height of 15 or 20 feet, but can be kept lower.

Dwarf Apples can be supplied only in certain varieties. Write for special list.



Apple Trees Growing in Our Nursery.



A Healthy Peach Orchard in Lake County Grown From Our Stock.

Peaches—No One Grows Better Trees

PEACH TREES grow well on any soil not too wet, but they seem to do the best on a sand or gravel soil. No better Peach trees are grown than we grow here. In offering this list of varieties to you, we have been very careful to select only the hardiest and most productive. We desire to call your attention to the Arctic Peach. This has proved to be the hardiest Peach ever grown in this section.

All varieties described below are freestone varieties with the exception of Williams' Favorite. We do not believe a better list of varieties of Peaches for this latitude can be offered to planters.

Light and well drained soils, preferably sandy loams, seem to produce the best Peaches. The tree is quick to mature, bearing heavily at an early age, and its comparative freedom from disease makes it deservedly popular. The annual pruning should consist of shortening in the terminal growth to maintain a round and compact head. The tree bears its fruit on young wood.

In planting prune, severely. Cut away all the side branches to inch stubs and shorten back the leaders to form a balanced, low and compact head.

Admiral Dewey. One of the very best early sorts; productive; yellow freestone. July.

Arctic. Bears full crops where all others fail. It is a large yellow freestone of the finest quality, ripening October 1st. To get the largest size fruit, it should be thinned in June. Our own origin.

Banner. Fruit large; deep yellow; a profitable late variety. Late September.

Beers' Smock. Large; yellow; oval shape; good bearer and shipper. One of the best market varieties. Ripens last of August.

Captain Ede. Tree vigorous and a good bearer; flesh yellow; ripens in August.

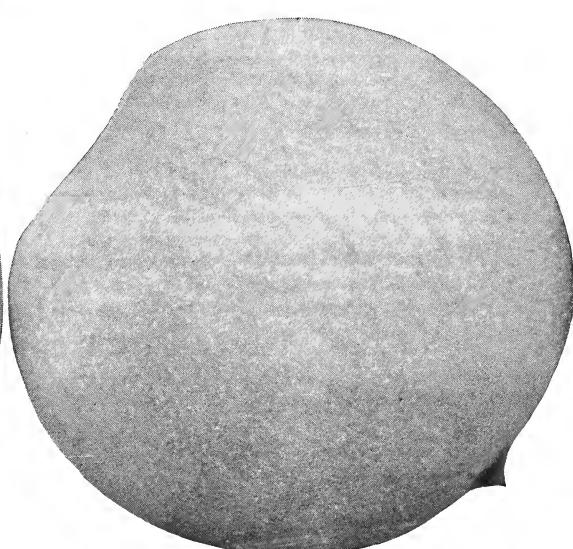
Crawford's Early. Very large; yellow with red cheek; excellent quality. Early August.

Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow with deep red cheek; yellow flesh with red stone. Excellent flavor. Late September.

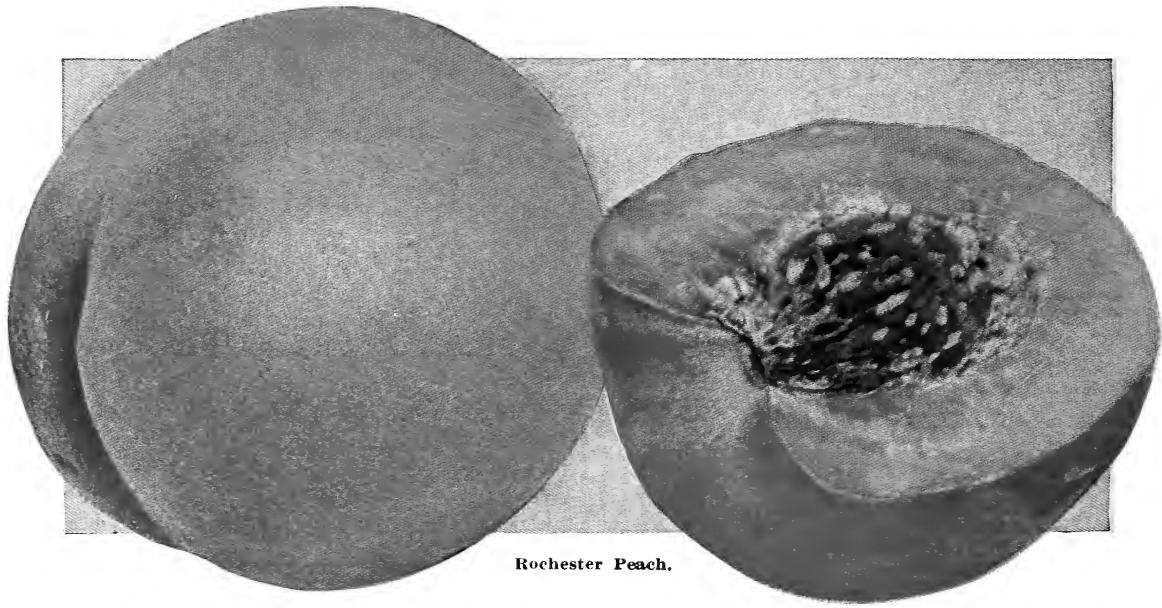
Elberta. The leader of all Peaches and the greatest commercial variety on the market. In all probability no Peach will succeed over so wide a range of territory as this kind. It will thrive where any Peach can be grown. A beautiful Peach of good quality, not only the best orchard variety, but also valuable for the garden. It is large, yellow with red cheek, juicy and highly flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. August.



Elberta Peach.



Crawford's Late Peach.



Rochester Peach.

PEACHES—Continued.

Fitzgerald. Large; bright yellow covered with red; flesh deep yellow. Canadian origin; very hardy; best quality. Early September.

Gold Drop. Medium size; golden color, both in flesh and skin; hardy and exceedingly productive; one of the very best canning Peaches. Late September.

J. H. Hale. A widely advertised variety. Growth similar to Alberta. Fruit very large, globular; golden yellow covered with bright carmine. Flesh solid, yellow, excellent flavor. Fairly hardy.

Lemon Free. Large; color and shape of lemon; very hardy and productive. We know of no better all-around variety for home use. September.

Rochester. Is in a class by itself, because it is the only good sized, yellow freestone Peach of fine quality ready for market in the middle of August in the northern states. Its greater sweetness over other Peaches requires only half the usual quantity of sugar in canning. The tree is a strong grower, early and regular bearer of big crops, and absolutely hardy. August.

Salwey. Large; flesh deep yellow, very rich and sweet. Good for canning and drying. Probably the best late sort. October.

Stump the World. An excellent late, white, freestone variety. Last of September.

Williams' Cling. A large, handsome and hardy cling variety. Excellent shipper. September 15th.

Wilma. Resembling the Alberta, its parent; fruit is large, more rounded in shape, ripens ten days later, is very attractive in color; a handsome Peach. The trees are strong and sturdy with dark green foliage.

Yellow St. John. Large; round; fruit brilliant and showy; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and fine flavor. One of the very best early varieties. August.

We have supplied some of the largest orchardists in the United States with our Peach Trees. We know that if you favor us with your order that there will be no regrets. Each Peach is carefully inspected and all are free from Peach Borer.



J. H. Hale Peach.

Pears

Unexcelled for Canning or Table Use

Pears succeed best in a rather hard clay soil which will retard somewhat a too rank growth. This luscious fruit should receive more attention on the part of fruit growers. We are describing only the very best varieties. Varieties preceded by a star (*) can be supplied as dwarf trees. Dwarf Pears bear at an earlier age and are very desirable for small gardens, where space does not permit the planting of the standard or larger growing varieties.

Summer Pears

***Bartlett.** The most popular Pear for home use and market, a leader among canning Pears, Commands top prices. Should be in every garden and orchard. Large, golden yellow with reddish blush on the sunny side. Flesh tender, melting and juicy, with a delicious, musky flavor. Tree vigorous, an erect grower, bears abundantly. Ripens in September.

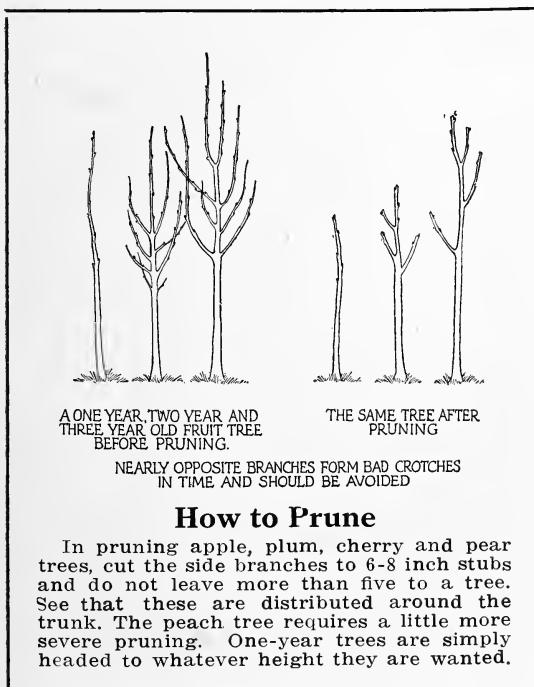
***Clapp's Favorite.** The most productive Pear in cultivation. Very good for the home garden and a desirable commercial variety. Large, long, pale lemon color richly flushed with russet-red on the exposed side. Flesh fine grained, juicy, melting and buttery. A good grower and hardy. Ripens here in August about ten days ahead of Bartlett.

Wilder Early. One of the very earliest Pears; it always finds a ready sale in the market and is largely grown by commercial orchardists. Of medium size, pale yellow shaded with russet-red, flesh melting and delightful, with a small core. The trees are good bearers, bearing annually. Ripens in early August.

Tyson. Medium size, yellow with russet shadings, somewhat resembles the Seckel. August.



Bartlett Pear.



How to Prune

In pruning apple, plum, cherry and pear trees, cut the side branches to 6-8 inch stubs and do not leave more than five to a tree. See that these are distributed around the trunk. The peach tree requires a little more severe pruning. One-year trees are simply headed to whatever height they are wanted.

Autumn Pears

***Beurre d'Anjou.** Large; yellow with red cheek; fine grained; melting and excellent. Best late Fall variety. October to December.

***Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Very large; dull yellow; rich, buttery, juicy and excellent. Does best as a dwarf. October to November.

Flemish Beauty. Large; greenish yellow; sweet and rich. Excellent. September and October.

Worden-Seckel. Resembles Seckel, but is superior in size, color and shape. Good bearer and keeper.

Kieffer. Very large; handsome; very productive; unexcelled for shipping and keeping. It is one of the best Pears for commercial planting or the home orchard. Probably the most satisfactory Pear to plant in this section. October to December.

***Seckel.** Small; yellowish brown; russetted; very juicy, rich, buttery and fine grained. One of the highest flavored Pears grown. September and October.

Winter Pears

Lawrence. Medium; light yellow sprinkled with dots; buttery, rich and aromatic. The best Winter variety.



Burbank Plums.

Plums and Poultry Do Well Together

The Plum is essentially a fruit for the home orchard, and home use. The trees require less space than Apples. When planted, they should be cut back severely and pruned the first two or three years; after that, they require little attention. While Plums are not over-particular about the conditions under which they grow, they do best in well drained clay soil. There is a good demand for the fruit commercially for evaporating and canning, but when commercial orchard planting is planned, the matter of varieties should be carefully considered. For home use, any of those described here are suitable. Some are of such fine quality as to be eaten fresh with keen relish; others are more suitable for cooking or for canning or making jellies and preserves.

Abundance. Hardy and very productive; fruit large, and pinkish red in color. August.

Archduke. Very large, prolific; dark purple; a very good orchard variety.

Burbank. Medium to large; flesh deep yellow, firm and juicy, fine flavor; small pit. Excellent for table and canning. Bears very young and produces heavy crops. August.

Fellenberg or Italian Prune. A handsome oval purple Plum. A leading commercial variety, larger than the German Prune; flesh firm, juicy and sub-acid; one of the best prunes to plant.

German Prune. Medium-sized, long; purple; flesh green, sweet; freestone; excellent quality.

Gueii. Large; bluish purple; flesh yellowish green, sweet. September.

Lombard. Medium size; somewhat oval in shape; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good. Very hardy. One of the very best varieties to plant. Do not fail to include some of these in your order. August.

Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage). Very large; greenish yellow; fine flavor. Not surpassed in quality, beauty and size. September.

Shipper's Pride. Dark purple, large size fruit, fine for canning; unusually good keeper.

Shropshire Daimson. Small, oval; dark blue; flesh very firm, green. Best for preserving. October.

Wickson. Very large; long, heart-shape; deep maroon-red; flesh firm, meaty, rich yellow, rich and aromatic. Good grower and shipper; an excellent Japanese market variety. Early September.

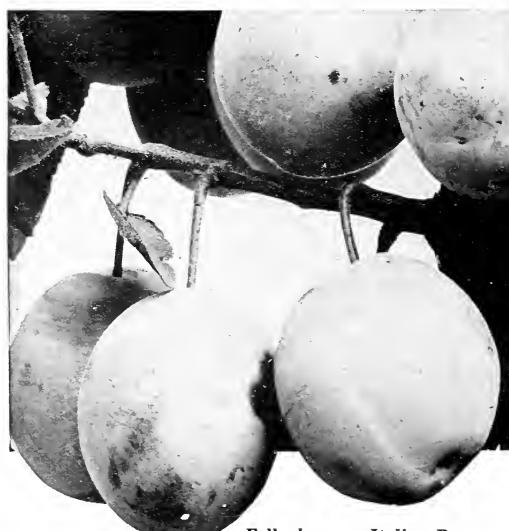
Yellow Egg. Very large; oval; deep golden; a showy market Plum; excellent for canning.

Our Plum trees are budded on Plum stock; we find they give better results than if budded on peach.

FREE TO OUR CUSTOMERS

With every \$5.00 order one big, thrifty shrub.
With every \$10.00 order, two shrubs free,
our choice of variety.

No more than two shrubs given on any order.
No bush sent unless you ask for it—so we will
know that you want it. No culs or inferior
plants. We take them right from our regular
stock.



Fellenberg or Italian Prunes.

Quinces

The Quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, gives regular crops and comes into bearing early; the fruit is much sought for canning. When put up in the proportion of one quart of Quinces to about four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor.

Quince trees can be planted on low, damp, heavy soils where other fruits do not thrive. They require little attention and are very profitable for market. No garden is complete without Quinces.

Champion. Good bearer; very large; good keeper; very productive. Bears extremely young.

Orange (Apple). Large, bright golden yellow; excellent flavor. Fine for domestic use. The standard variety. October.



Champion Quince.

Mulberries

Valuable for shade and ornamental trees as well as for fruit. Birds are very fond of the fruit, and for this reason Mulberry trees are often planted near cherry orchards, for birds will leave cherries alone if they can obtain Mulberries. They also attract song birds; a lover of birds should plant a Mulberry tree.

Downing's Everbearing. Fruit very large, black, handsome and best quality. Bears abundantly for three months in a year.

Russian. Very hardy and a rapid grower. Fruit small, but produced in abundance; varies from white to black.

Rhubarb

A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant.

Linnaeus. Large, early, tender and fine. The old reliable pie kind.

Queen. Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stocks of decided pink.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus.



Linnaeus Rhubarb.

Asparagus

For field culture make the rows 4 feet apart and plant about 18 inches in the row. For small beds, plant 2 feet apart each way. Plant in furrows from 12 to 15 inches deep; cover about 3 inches at first, then as plant starts, fill the trench gradually. A bed once started is good for several years.

Columbian Mammoth White. Strong, vigorous grower; very large white shoots that usually remain white as long as they are fit to use.

Conover's Colossal. The standard variety, large and tender, of excellent quality. No garden is complete without an Asparagus bed. Put one in this year and we assure you, you will have no regrets.

Nut Trees

The American Chestnut and other nut trees are becoming more popular each year. They make a mighty fine ornamental tree, and one would be surprised in the demand for Chestnuts. Don't fail to include some American Chestnuts in your list. No farm should be without a few nut trees.

American Sweet Chestnut. Native Chestnut. Our trees are grown from selected large nuts.

Walnut, Black. The timber is very valuable, the tree grows rapidly and the thick-shelled nuts are of good quality.

Preparation of the Soil for Fruit Trees

The soil should be dry, either naturally or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by plowing, using the sub-soil plow after the common one. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Raspberries

We have carefully selected our Raspberry plants which we have used for propagating purposes. You are taking no chances in ordering your Raspberries from us. They are absolutely free from cane-blight, blue stem or other diseases. We are pleased to quote on quantities; write for prices.

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year; plant in good soil in hills about four feet apart. With a little care and attention they will produce large crops of berries.

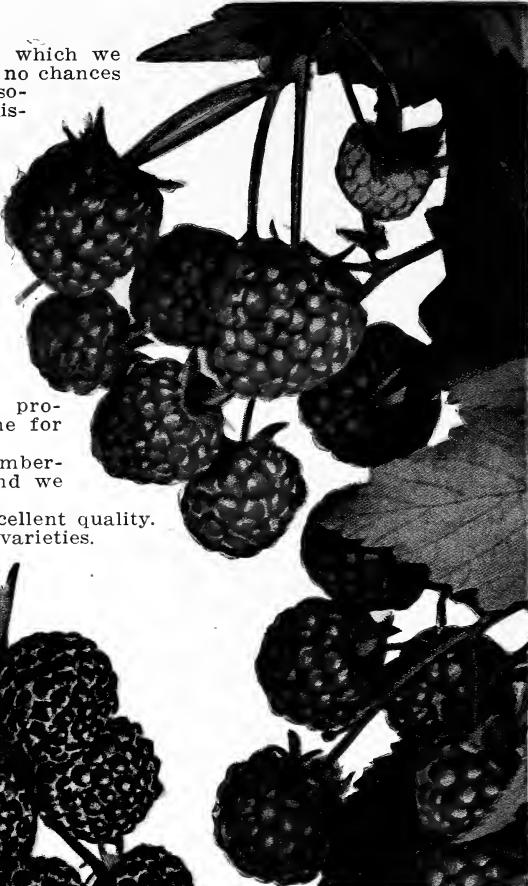
Black Varieties

Cumberland. Very vigorous; immense cropper; fruit very large, firm, excellent quality. Fine shipper and most profitable midseason variety.

Gregg. A leading blackcap. Its large berries are produced in great abundance; are firm and are fine for shipping. Midseason.

New Logan. Ripens ten days earlier than the Cumberland. Holds up strong throughout the season and we consider it much superior to the Cumberland.

Plum Farmer. Good bearer; thick meated, firm, excellent quality. Crop matures in a short period. One of the best varieties.



King Red Raspberries.



Cumberland
Black Raspberries.



Eldorado
Blackberries.

St. Regis Everbearing. The main crop is equal to that of any other variety and one which bears fruit on the young shoots all Summer until October. Color bright crimson; large, sweet; flesh meaty and very firm; a good shipper and very prolific.

Blackberries

The Blackberry thrives well in almost any soil but to reach perfection demands a strong loam tending towards clay, rather than sand.

In many parts of the country, Winter protection is a necessity, and often adds greatly to the yield where not considered really essential. The Blackberry, as a rule, outyields all other members of this family and is usually one of the most profitable to grow when properly managed, providing the climatic conditions are favorable. Planting is best done in the Spring.

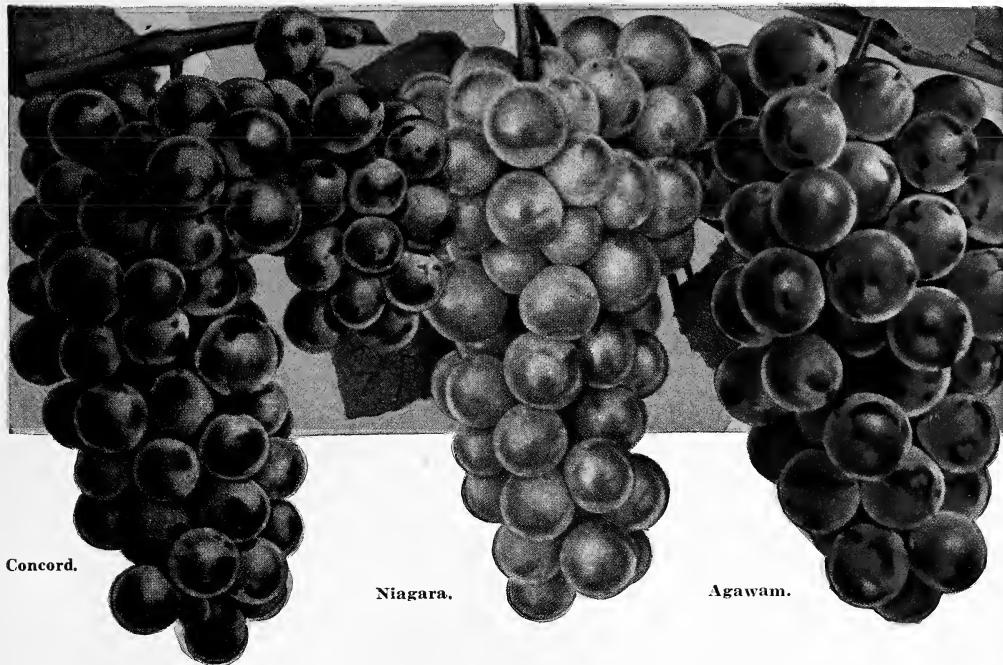
Blackberries should be planted about four feet apart in rows seven feet apart. It will take about 1450 plants to the acre when planted this way. Those offered below are all tested varieties.

Cultivation should be frequent but shallow; deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces increased suckering. The demand for Blackberries is always good.

Blowers. One of the hardest; enormously productive; highest quality; large, jet black and good shipper.

Eldorado. Very vigorous and hardy; berries very large; jet black; ripen together; very sweet; no core; excellent shipper and keeper. The leading variety.

Mersereau. Strong grower; hardy; productive; berries very large, fine quality, brilliant black, rich, sweet, and unsurpassed as a shipper and keeper.



GRAPES

EASY TO GROW AND VERY PROFITABLE

Grape vines do well trained up to the side of any building or along the garden. They are easily grown and bear at such an early age and the plants are so inexpensive that they should receive greater attention. We are in the center of one of the finest Grape Belts in the United States and are in a position to supply the finest plants. Anyone contemplating planting Grapes in large quantities will profit by communicating with us.

Plant 8 by 8 feet, requiring 640 to the acre. Grapes thrive in most any soil, if well drained. In planting, cut back to two or three eyes; vines should be staked or trellised the second year.

During the past three years, good productive vineyards have yielded \$500.00 to \$800.00 worth of Grapes per acre.

Black or Blue Grapes

Moore's Early. Two weeks earlier than Concord; bunch large; berry very large, black. Extremely hardy.

Concord. Best known and most popular variety in America. It succeeds practically everywhere. Its large, black berries are borne in large bunches and, being covered with a decided bloom, they are of most attractive appearance. Of good quality.

Worden. Earlier than Concord; berries larger and of better quality; very vigorous, hardy and productive. Good table Grape.

Red or Amber Grapes

Agawam. Berries very large and sweet; pulp soft; thick skin; ripens early and a vigorous grower. One of the best all-around red varieties.

Brighton. Berries large, round, excellent flavor and quality. One of the earliest.

Caco. A cross between Catawba and Concord with berries larger than either of its parents, bearing at an early age.

Catawba. Coppery red; vinous and rich.

Delaware. An old-time red variety. Bunch and berry small, refined, high quality. Prolific, but a rather weak grower; somewhat subject to mildew.

White Grapes

Portland. A new white Grape developed by the New York State Experiment Station at Fredonia. Ripens earlier than any other known Grape, which permits its being planted over a wide range of territory. Berries are large and have that beautiful yellowish color like the Niagara. All the truly good qualities desired in a Grape are incorporated in it to a high degree. Quality is excellent—equal to the Niagara and other later Grapes, which is remarkable for so early a variety. Because it contains so much sugar it can be eaten with enjoyment long before it is fully ripe. Vine is hardy and productive. You will be more than pleased with this new Grape.

Diamond. Ripens before Moore's Early; large, rich yellow-white, juicy berries; few seeds.

Niagara. The standard white Grape for home and market. Pale yellow; flesh tender and sweet; skin thin but tough. An excellent shipper.

Currants

Unequalled for Jellies

The groceries and fruit stores sell a lot of Currants every season; that is because they are a household necessity; they make wonderful jelly, pies and conserve. But why should not every home place have its own Currant bushes? They are small, they take up very little room, they can be tucked away under the trees or along the fence; they like shade. The fruit will hang on the bush a long time; and that is a point of value in connection with marketing the fruit or cooking it. Plant a row in the orchard.

The Currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil. Plant in a deep, rich soil, and give good cultivation and plenty of well-rotted manure. Thin out in the center, and do not have more than four or five bearing canes at a time. After the bush is four or five years old, remove one of the old canes each year and leave one of the strongest new sprouts. Plant either in the Fall or Spring, 5 to 6 feet apart.

Fay's Prolific. One of the best. Berries large and uniform, fine quality; stems extra long, easily picked; very prolific.

Perfection. Larger than the Fay, the berries holding their size to the end of the bunch, very prolific, bright red in color.

Red Cross. Very large; clusters long, berries red and of the same size to the end of the stem. The sweetest Currant and excellent for home or market.

White Grape. Yellowish white, sweet and mild.

Wilder. The strongest grower and one of the most productive. Bunches and berries very large, bright, attractive red color. We recommend this variety for any purpose.

Buy your Fruit Trees from a concern of responsibility, that takes an interest in not what you pay for them, but what you will get in return. **REMEMBER, CHEAP TREES ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.**



Perfection Currants.

Gooseberries

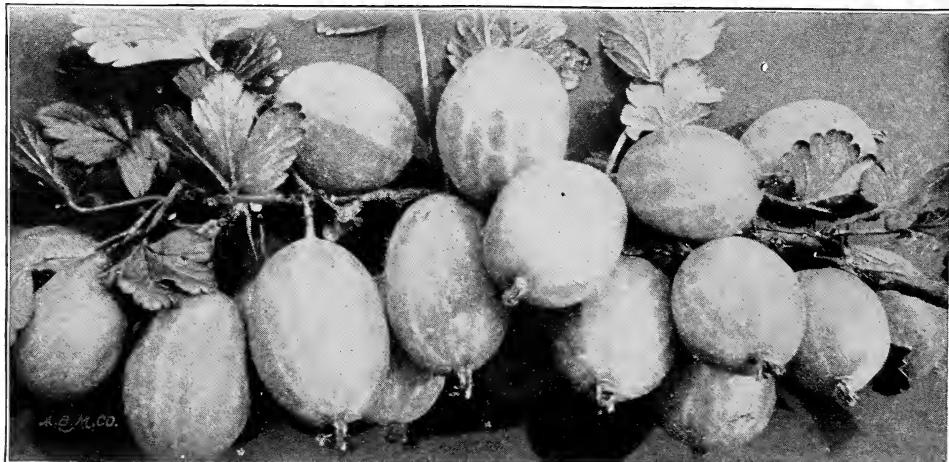
What has been said about the importance of currants in the home garden, can be said equally of Gooseberries. A few bushes should be in every garden. Gooseberries thrive under the same conditions as currants. They are strictly for the North and require a cold climate. They require feeding and when given a mulch of stable manure in the late Fall, they will repay you for it.

The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply, six or more inches, with straw, tanbark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened.

Downing. Very vigorous; fruit large, oval, whitish green; very valuable for home or market.

Houghton. Very productive; fruit medium, round, smooth, pale red, tender; sweet and delicious flavor. Seldom mildews. The best red variety for home or market.

Josselyn. Large size, hardy and of excellent flavor and high grade fruit.



Downing Gooseberries.



Big Berries Big Crops Big Profits Mastodon

*The World's Greatest and Only
Successful Everbearing*

Strawberry

Order some of these guaranteed genuine Mastodon Plants now and produce a year around crop of Strawberries. The plants you set in April and May, commence bearing in July and continue until Winter. **Three crops in eighteen months.**

Mastodon Plants, Big, Thrifty, and Healthy. No ordinary Strawberry plant could mature the loads of fruit produced by this variety. Mastodon plants have enormous root systems.

Perfectly Hardy Everywhere. If your soil will produce garden truck, it will produce loads of Mastodon berries.

Mastodon is the first successful, commercial Everbearer. It is a gold mine to the foresighted grower. A four-acre field of Mastodon in Michigan produced 1886 crates of fancy berries within 28 weeks after planting.

A hundred of our Mastodon plants will keep a family of four abundantly supplied with the finest eating fruit in the world from the first of June until it's too cold for berry picking. And if you have an acre of ground available, by all means give it over to **MASTODON**.

Other Popular Varieties

Varieties marked (P) are perfect-flowering, while those marked (I) are imperfect-flowering, and a row of perfect-flowering plants should be set within fifteen feet of them to insure perfect pollination.

Dip the plants in water as soon as received and bury the roots in shady ground at once until ready to set out.

Bubach (I). Large but irregular in shape, bright crimson with red flush. Mild and sub-acid. Midseason.

Dr. Burrill (P). Similar to Senator Dunlap, is a vigorous grower and a heavy cropper. Berries are medium size, fairly good shippers, excellent for canning and table use.

Glen Mary (Semi-P). In the northern states where Glen Mary is at its best there is probably no variety of Strawberry that will produce more quarts per acre.

Jessie (P). We consider this a fine berry for table use, medium in size, dark red in color. Midseason.

Parsons' Beauty (P). A profitable early market sort, fine large plants free from rust and one of the best paying berries grown.

Premier (P). A new variety and now in great demand. The berries are beautiful in appearance, having a uniform shape, rich red color which extends through the berry.

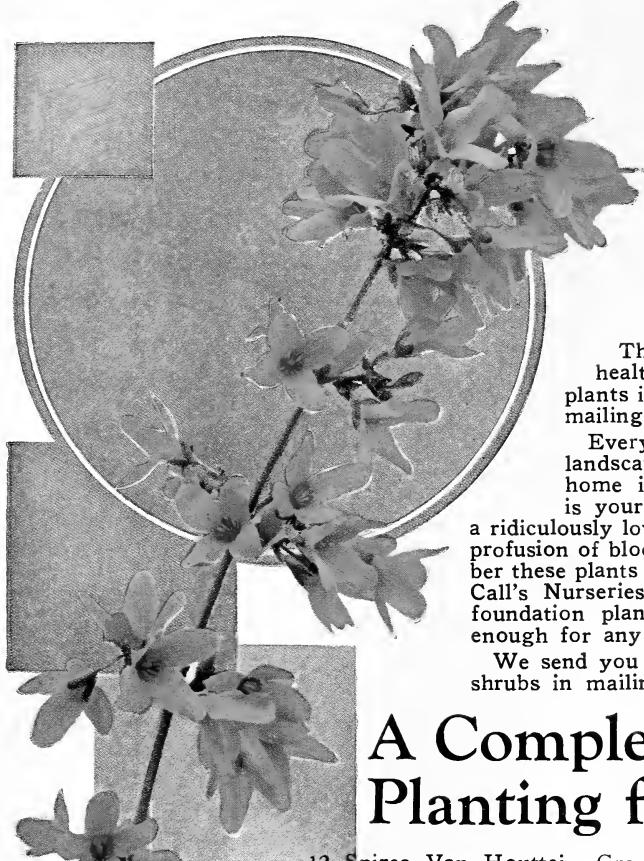
Senator Dunlap (P). Plants very numerous, vigorous and productive; fruit glossy light and dark scarlet. Medium early.

Sample (I). A money maker for the market man. It is being planted in immense quantities and we consider it the best of standard sorts. Medium to late.

Wm. Belt (P). Berries large, conical, bright red and of good flavor. The plant is strong, healthy, and yields abundance of fruit. Medium to late.

The place to buy Nursery Stock is from the nurseryman who grows it. Order from Call's.

Postage
Free to Your
Door
Fast Mail Special



These mailing sized flowering shrubs are strong, healthy, and bushy specimens. They are first class plants in every respect and of a size that will permit mailing.

Everyone admires the grace and dignity of a well-landscaped home. A wisely planned and planted home increases in value as well as beauty. Here is your opportunity to possess a home planting at a ridiculously low price. The varieties offered will give you a profusion of bloom the greater part of the Summer. Remember these plants are the same high class quality that has made Call's Nurseries famous for over 50 years. This complete foundation planting of beautiful flowering shrubs is large enough for any moderate sized home.

We send you postpaid the following well-known flowering shrubs in mailing size:

A Complete Foundation
Planting for Only \$14.75

The illustration above is Forsythia, the first to bloom in the Spring and only one of the many beautiful shrubs offered in this collection.

12 Spirea Van Houttei.	Grows about 5 feet high. Use in the background of the planting.
6 Spirea Anthony Waterer.	Grows about 24 inches high. Use in the foreground of the planting.
6 Hydrangea P. G.	Grows about 5 feet high and use in the background.
3 Snowberry.	A medium sized shrub. Use in the foreground and in the corner of walks and drives.
4 Deutzia.	A robust form. Excellent as a specimen or for background where the taller shrub is desired. Grows about 6 feet high.
12 Barberry.	A low growing dense shrub. Grows about 24 inches high and used in the foreground.
4 Forsythia.	Grows about 6 feet high and used as specimens or in the background where the taller shrub is desirable.

Special Porch Planting

Same high grade shrubs are used in this collection offer as in our complete foundation planting. There are enough to make a beautiful planting around the porch or home entrance.

THIS COLLECTION CONTAINS

4 Spirea Van Houttei	6 Barberry
4 Spirea Anthony Waterer	2 Deutzia
2 Hydrangea P. G.	2 Forsythia

Our ridiculously low price on this collection of mailing size shrubs is.....

ONLY
\$7.75



Back Yard Fruit Collection

Two Concord Grape Vines Given Free

Whether you live in the city or on the farm you will surely want this back yard fruit collection. In this collection we send you one Baldwin Apple Tree, 1 Elberta Peach Tree, 1 German Prune Tree, 1 Bartlett Pear Tree. In addition to these we give you FREE two Concord Grape Vines. The entire collection above including the two free Grape Vines are sent postpaid at the bargain price of

\$1.00

POSTPAID

Concord Grapes.

